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CITY OF PLYMOUTH

★

ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

for the Year 1959



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MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

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HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor Miss E. K. Pryor.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. H. M. Ward.

Alderman G. J. Wingett.

Councillors Mrs. E. W. Baker, A. R. Glinn, Mrs. G. R. Grierson, T. B. Harvey, L. Herbert, Mrs. D. F. Innes, G. H. Miles, Mrs. A. K. Osborne, J. Pedley.

Two members from the Local Medical Committee:
Dr. O. L. Lander and Dr. J. Nixon Morris.

AMBULANCE SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor Miss E. K. Pryor.

Vice-Chairman: Mr. J. F. Warren.

Alderman G. J. Wingett.

Councillors Mrs. E. W. Baker, Mrs. D. F. Innes, Mrs. A. K. Osborne, Mrs. H. M. Ward.

Mrs. H. Vellacott, representing the Plymouth & District Ambulance Service Committee.

Mrs. R. Balsdon, representing the St. John Ambulance Association.

MENTAL HEALTH SUB-COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor Miss E. K. Pryor.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. H. M. Ward.

Alderman G. J. Wingett.

Councillors Mrs. E. W. Baker, Mrs. D. F. Innes, Mrs. A. K. Osborne.

EDUCATION COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman L. F. Paul.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor Mrs. D. M. Fleury.

Aldermen N. W. Lamb, H. G. Mason, H. J. Perry, T. H. L. Stanbury, F. J. Stott.

Councillors W. T. Ainsworth, Mrs. E. W. Baker, R. Briscoe, F. Chapman, P. Fletcher, T. H. Franklin, Mrs. H. Gratton, L. Herbert, Mrs. M. Jago, R. G. King, F. B. Prout, Miss E. K. Pryor, Mrs. H. M. Ward.

Ten members not of the Council:
Mrs. F. C. Clements, Rev. Preb. W. H. A. Cooper, Mrs. D. Drake, Mrs. I. M. Flett, Mr. H. T. E. Gambrell, Mrs. M. A. Motley, Monsignor M. P. O'Neill, Rev. A. Skelding, Mr. H. G. Taylor, Miss K. M. Willcocks.

SPECIAL SERVICES SUB-COMMITTEE

(Education Committee)

Chairman: Councillor F. Chapman.

Councillors W. T. Ainsworth, Mrs. E. W. Baker, P. Fletcher, T. H. Franklin, L. Herbert, Mrs. M. Jago, F. B. Prout.

Mrs. F. C. Clements, Mrs. D. Drake, Mrs. I. M. Flett, Mr. H. T. E. Gambrell, Rev. A. Skelding, Mr. H. G. Taylor, Miss K. M. Willcocks.

WELFARE SERVICES COMMITTEE

Chairman: Alderman E. Broad.

Vice-Chairman: Councillor P. Fletcher.

Aldermen N. W. Lamb, Mrs. J. Marshall.

Councillors F. Bartlett, G. F. Drake, Mrs. D. M. Fleury, G. H. Miles, Mrs. A. K. Osborne, T. Polkinghorne, Miss E. K. Pryor, Mrs. C. F. Warren.

HEALTH OFFICERS OF THE AUTHORITY

Medical

Medical Officer of Health; Port Medical Officer; Principal School Medical Officer:

T. PEIRSON, M.D., M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.

Deputy Medical Officer of Health;

Deputy Port Medical Officer:

G. B. CARTER, M.B.E., M.D., D.P.H.

Senior School Medical Officer:

T. H. HARRISON, M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Senior Maternity and Child Welfare Medical Officer:

MARION SMELLIE, M.A., M.B., CH.B., D.P.H.

Senior Mental Health Medical Officer:

N. R. MATHESON, M.B., CH.B., C.P.H.

Assistant School Medical Officer:

L. N. TRETHOWAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Assistant Medical Officer of Health—Port and General:

H. B. BOUCHER, M.B., F.R.C.S., D.T.M. AND H.

Assistant Maternity and Child Welfare and School Medical Officers:

T. R. W. FORREST, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

ENID ATKINS, M.B., CH.B., D.C.H.

DESIREE M. HOWELLS, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

D. HINES, M.B., B.S. (LOND.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. (Part-time).

Senior Chest Physician (in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board):

J. J. Y. DAWSON, M.C., M.D., M.R.C.P., M.R.C.S.

Chest Physician (in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board):

E. ASHMAN, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P.

Dental

Senior Dental Officer:

R. M. MAYNARD, L.D.S.

Dental Surgeons—School Health and Mothers and Young Children:

J. F. GRAY, L.D.S.

M. S. WIDDUP, L.D.S.

A. MAUGHAN, M.C., L.D.S. (Retired 31.1.59).

(*in conjunction with the Regional Hospital Board*).

D. MIDDLETON, L.D.S. (Resigned 31st March, 1959).

S. P. ELLIS, L.D.S. (Appointed 6th April, 1959).

Other Staff

Chief Public Health Inspector:

W. G. LOCK, M.A.P.H.I.*†‡

Port Health Inspector:

A. S. KITT*†

Senior Welfare Services Officer:

H. J. PATERNOSTER, F.I.S.W.

Superintendent Health Visitor:

MISS M. HORNBY, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V. CERT.

Non-Medical Supervisor of Midwives and Superintendent of Midwifery:

MRS. S. K. C. CHATFIELD, R.F.N., S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D.

Superintendent of District Nurses' Home:

MISS D. M. WILLIAMS, S.R.N., S.C.M., M.T.D., H.V. CERT.

Chief Clerk:

C. L. MARSH.

Ambulance Officer:

R. D. SAMPSON, S.B.ST.J.

Moral Welfare Officer:

MISS B. FEATHERSTON

Home Help Organiser:

MRS. P. NODDER

* Public Health Inspector's Certificate.
† Meat Inspector's Certificate.
‡ Sanitary Science Certificate.

To The Lord Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of the City of Plymouth.

I have the honour to present to you my Annual Report on the health of the city for the year 1959. There are one or two matters to which I would draw particular attention.

Reconstruction and Housing

The rebuilding of such a large part of the city in recent years has brought a great improvement in the living conditions of thousands of families who were previously ill-housed. Ever since 1948 the Council has pursued a vigorous slum clearance policy so that nearly all of the city slums have now been dealt with.

The construction of new workplaces, shops and offices has meant also a considerable improvement in the working conditions of a large section of the people. These great advances in living and working conditions must assuredly be reflected in the future health and happiness of the population generally.

Mental Health

Local health authorities have recently been asked to submit to the Minister their proposals for carrying out the requirements of the new Mental Health Act. One of the main intentions of the Act is that so far as practicable the mentally disordered shall, in future, be cared for in the community whenever admission to hospital is not necessary in the interest of the patient or for the protection of others. The Council has decided to extend their training facilities for subnormal persons, both adults and children, including a residential hostel for those whose home conditions make this necessary.

The Council is also discussing with the Regional Hospital Board a community mental health centre at which the hospital and local authority mental health staff will work together in the interest of the patient.

Care of the Elderly

The principal aim of the welfare services for old people is to make it possible for them, for as long as they can, to enjoy useful lives in their own home surroundings – preferably among their own

families – or in suitable easily run dwellings. The Housing Committee is fully alive to this need and much is being done to provide this type of dwelling.

The Welfare Services Committee has a programme of building further homes for those old people who can no longer properly care for themselves at home. Early in 1960 a new home for forty-two was opened at Whitleigh and one is projected for Devonport in the year 1960/61.

Poliomyelitis Vaccination

Approximately 55,000 persons in Plymouth have had the first two injections against poliomyelitis and 40,000 of these have had their third injection which should be given six to twelve months after the first two. It is, however, unfortunate to record that nearly 10,000 of these who have been invited to come for their third injection have failed to keep their appointment. The first two injections give protection which may be only temporary and the third, or booster, dose is essential to maintain protection. In 1958 there were fifty-one cases of poliomyelitis in the city and in 1959 there were only two, neither of which was paralytic. It is, of course, too early to attribute this fall to vaccination.

It is with pleasure that I record my appreciation of the loyal work of all my staff.

I am, my Lord Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

T. PEIRSON.

"SEVEN TREES",
LIPSON ROAD,
PLYMOUTH.

(Tel.: Plymouth 61081)

June, 1960.

Statistics and Social Conditions of the Area, 1959

Area in acres (Land and Inland Water)	13,115
Rateable value of the City	£3,417,100
Sum represented by the penny rate (estimated) ...	£13,761
Registrar-General's estimate of the home population ...	216,300
Number of marriages in the City during 1959	1,586
Marriage Rate per 1,000 of estimated home population	7.33

Number of unemployed persons in the City as at 7th December, 1959:

	Age	*Total*
Men ...	18 and over	1,833
Boys	15 to 17	110
Women ...	18 and over	953
Girls ...	15 to 17	58
	TOTAL ...	2,954

	M.	*F.*	*Total*	
All Deaths:	1,235	1,161	2,396	Death rate per 1,000 of estimated home population – 11.08

Comparability factors: Births ... 1.01
Deaths ... 1.09

STATISTICS RELATING TO MOTHERS AND INFANTS, 1959

Live Births:	*M.*	*F.*	*Total*	
Legitimate ...	1,828	1,620	3,448	Birth rate per 1,000
Illegitimate ...	100	107	207	of the estimated
	1,928	1,727	3,655	home population 16.89

Stillbirths:	*M.*	*F.*	*Total*	
Legitimate ...	45	30	75	Stillbirth rate per
Illegitimate ...	4	1	5	1,000 total (live
	49	31	80	and still) births 21.42

Total live and still births: 3,735

Infant Deaths (under 1 year):

	M.	*F.*	*Total*
Legitimate ...	44	29	73
Illegitimate ...	2	4	6
	46	33	79

Infant mortality per 1,000 live births – total	21.61
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, legitimate ...	21.16
,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, ,, illegitimate ...	28.98
Neo-natal mortality rate(deaths under 4 weeks per 1,000 total live births)	15.86
Early Neo-natal mortality rate (deaths under 1 week per 1,000 total live births)	15.04
Perinatal mortality rate (stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined, per 1,000 total live and still births)	36.14
Maternal deaths (including abortion)	3
Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still-births ...	0.80
Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births ...	5.66%

Cremation

The Medical Officer of Health in his capacity as Medical Referee of the City's Crematorium dealt with 1,545 applications for cremation during the year. It was necessary in 9 cases to require a post-mortem examination before authorising cremation.

Medical Examinations of Council Employees

During the year 746 employees or prospective employees were examined. 694 of these examinations were to assess fitness for occupation and suitability for entry to the Council's Superannuation and Sick Pay Schemes.

Of these:

(*a*) 558 (80%) were found free from any defect likely to affect their service and were reported to the employing department as fit for employment and entry to the schemes.

(*b*) 7 (1%) were found unfit for Corporation employment, the causes being: Heart disease 4; High blood pressure 2; Recent mental illness 1.

(*c*) 44 (6.3%) were found to possess defects likely to curtail materially their working life or lead to undue absence owing to sickness. They were reported as being reasonably fit for their proposed employment but not for entry to the Superannuation or Sick Pay Schemes.

(*d*) 85 (12.2%) were found to have defects probably of a temporary or remediable nature. Though unfit for entry to the Schemes at the time of examination it is probable that most of this group would be able to enter the Schemes on re-examination after suitable treatment or a period of observation.

The major defects or diseases rendering candidates in (*c*) and (*d*) above unsuitable for entry to the Schemes at the time of initial examination were as follows:

Musculo Skeletal	...	18	Effects of fractures	2
			Joint disease or injury	4
			Foot defects	5
			Spinal disc lesions	5
			Muscular wasting	2
Cardio Vascular	...	32	Hypertension	22
			Heart disease	4
			Varicose veins and Phlebitis ...	6
Respiratory ...	...	19	Bronchitis	5
			Tuberculosis	7
			Pneumonia	1
			Pleurisy	2
			Asthma	4
Alimentary ...	...	5	Hernia	2
			Dyspepsia	2
			Appendicitis	1
Nervous	...	18	Mental instability	12
			Anxiety state	2
			Depression	2
			Epilepsy	2
Dental	...	15		
Ear, Nose and Throat ...		9	Otitis media	2
			Deafness	5
			Chronic Rhinitis	2
Vision	...	3	Defective Vision	3
Skin	...	3	Dermatitis	3
Others	...	7	Diabetes	2
			Adiposity	1
			Vertigo	1
			Debility	3

Retirement on medical grounds.

Twenty-one persons in Corporation employment were recommended for retirement on medical grounds before the normal retiring ages. Four of these were officers. The average age of those retiring was 57 years and the average length of service 27.3 years.

The conditions necessitating retirement were:

Chronic bronchitis	4
Tuberculosis	1
Coronary thrombosis	1
Myocardial degeneration ...	3
Spinal disc lesion	1
Spondylosis	1
Osteoporosis	1
Gastric Ulcer	1
Gross impairment of vision ...	4
Chronic anxiety state	2

Miscellaneous examinations.

Thirty-one other examinations were carried out, including twenty-one on employees who had been away from duty for prolonged periods.

Chest X-ray examinations were made on employees of Health and Children Departments and on prospective employees of other departments when clinically indicated.

TABLE I.

Vital Statistics—Plymouth—1914–1959.

Year.	Estimated Mid-year Population (a) Civilian (b) Total Resident.	Birth Rate.	Death. Rate.	Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 Live Births.	Crude Death-Rates per 1,000 Population from						
					Measles.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Diphtheria.	Tuberculosis.		Cancer
									Respiratory.	Other Forms.	
1914	212,421 (b)	23.70	15.50	109.70	.26	.05	.22	.25	1.23	.37	1.08
1915	187,911 (a)	19.90	17.40	119.30	.61	.04	.13	.23	1.26	.45	1.15
1916	184,473 (a)	21.60	16.10	90.60	.26	.02	.08	.28	1.37	.35	1.24
1917	179,375 (a)	19.39	16.44	96.95	.46	.01	.11	.17	1·25	.49	1.33
1918	179,629 (a)	19.17	18.90	96.63	.31	.03	.32	.09	1.67	.49	1.16
Average		**20.75**	**16.86**	**102.63**	**.38**	**.03**	**.17**	**.20**	**1.35**	**.43**	**1.19**
1919	181,967 (a)	21.62	15.48	85.85	.16	.02	.02	.20	1.27	.40	1.38
1920	189,218 (a)	26.35	14.48	74.78	.18	.00	.17	.19	1.03	.24	1.29
1921	199,860 (a)	21.21	12.5	77.52	.01	.02	.05	.06	1.04	.21	1.34
1922	200,370 (a)	19.65	14.4	74.31	.22	.01	.10	.07	1.09	.24	1.25
1923	193,017 (a)	19.49	12.7	50.67	.03	.00	.04	.05	1.04	.23	1 40
Average		**21.66**	**13.91**	**72.62**	**.12**	**.01**	**.07**	**.11**	**1.09**	**.26**	**1.33**
1924	192,900 (a)	18.16	14.3	81.53	.13	.00	.16	.11	1.08	.22	1.31
1925	197,378 (a)	18.1	12.2	63.0	.01	.01	.07	.04	0.91	.22	1.36
1926	187,300 (a)	17.2	12.3	71.9	.10	.01	.07	.18	0.95	.18	1.49
1927	187,600 (a)	16.5	12.0	61.0	.00	.02	.06	.12	0.97	.16	1.58
1928	187,600 (a)	17.0	12.0	69.2	.41	.01	.02	.17	0.85	.17	1.52
Average		**17.59**	**12.5**	**69.32**	**.13**	**.01**	**.07**	**.12**	**0.95**	**.19**	**1.45**
1929	199,000 (a)	16.5	12.6	59.5	.02	.02	.17	.13	0.84	.12	1.39
1930	199,000 (a)	15.9	11.8	60.0	.14	.03	.02	.11	0.84	.17	1.47
1931	191,800 (a)	16.4	13.5	66.8	.01	.01	.05	.08	0.69	.20	1.48
1932	208,440 (b)	15.59	12.55	58.44	.02	.04	.07	.09	0.78	.15	1.49
1933	206,200 (b)	15.67	13.23	58.16	.06	.01	06	.08	0.86	.12	1.47
Average		**16.01**	**12.73**	**60.58**	**.05**	**.02**	**.07**	**.10**	**0.80**	**.15**	**1.46**
1934	203,450 (b)	15.7	12.05	53.69	.06	.00	.08	.07	0.82	.17	1.59
1935	203,600 (b)	15.0	12.25	59.70	.02	.00	.01	.11	0.56	.15	1.58
1936	206,400 (b)	14.8	12.25	55.86	.01	.00	.09	.19	0.60	.13	1.57
1937	210,460 (b)	14.6	12.79	45.88	.00	.00	.01	.08	0.70	.07	1.63
1938	211,800 (b)	15.6	11.95	53.25	.12	—	.05	.07	0.64	.13	1.54
Average		**15.14**	**12.25**	**53.68**	**.04**	**.00**	**.05**	**.10**	**0.66**	**.13**	**1.58**
1939	215,500 (a)	15.6	12.61	42.04	—	—	—	.11	0.64	.12	1.65
1940	197,800 (a)	16.6	15.72	59.69	.02	—	.00	.53	0.83	.13	1.85
1941	149,300 (a)	16.43	23.87	77.49	.08	—	.07	.18	0.94	.15	2.25
1942	127,300 (a)	22.12	15.51	51.82	.00	—	.01	.12	0.95	.23	2.51
1943	136,530 (a)	23.03	16.69	37.53	.06	—	.06	.07	0.92	.20	2.34
Average		**18.75**	**16.88**	**53.71**	**.03**	—	**.03**	**.20**	**0.85**	**.16**	**2.12**
1944	144,700 (a)	24.03	14.66	39.98	.00	—	.00	.02	0.86	.12	2.13
1945	157,580 (a)	24.27	15.55	55.96	.00	—	.01	.03	0.79	.10	2.18
1946	176,070 (a)	24.26	13.87	46.11	.00	—	.02	.01	0.60	.14	2.06
1947	181,600 (a)	24.72	14.09	49.88	.05	—	.01	.01	0.77	.16	1.83
1948	188,940 (a)	21.36	12.25	29.73	—	—	.01	.00	0.73	.12	2.09
Average		**23.73**	**14.08**	**44.33**	**.01**	—	**.01**	**.01**	**0.75**	**.13**	**2.06**
1949	190,860 (a)	19.75	13.14	34·23	.00	—	.03	.00	0.62	.03	1.98
1950	208,960 (b)	16.91	11.72	29.43	—	—	.01	—	0.52	.07	1.82
1951	219,700 (b)	16.49	12.16	33.41	.01	—	.01	—	0.42	.04	1.65
1952	218,600 (b)	15.95	11.18	29.53	—	—	.01	.00	0.22	.02	1.73
1953	221,400 (b)	16.45	11.03	26.90	—	—	.01	—	0.20	.02	1.84
Average		**17.11**	**11.84**	**30.70**	**.00**	—	**.01**	**.00**	**0.39**	**.03**	**1.80**
1954	217,500 (b)	16.46	10.79	28.21	—	—	—	—	0.14	.01	1.78
1955	218,000 (b)	16.22	10.93	20.65	—	—	.00	—	0.19	.00	1.88
1956	216,200 (b)	16.31	11.28	17.58	—	—	—	—	0.12	.00	1.79
1957	217,900 (b)	16.59	10.76	22.41	—	—	—	—	0.07	.01	1.68
1958	216,300 (b)	16.89	11.51	20.26	—	—	—	—	0.09	.00	1.91
Average		**16.49**	**11.05**	**21.82**	—	—	**.00**	—	**0.12**	**.00**	**1.81**
1959	216,300 (b)	16.89	11.08	21.61	.00	—	.00	—	0.06	—	1.82

Note.—A series of dashes indicates that there were no deaths from that particular disease during that year.

A " 0 " preceding a decimal point indicates that in some previous year the rate was greater than unity.

A rate of .00 indicates that there were too few deaths during that year to be expressed as a rate to two decimal places.

TABLE II.

Vital Statistics—1914-1959.

Year.	Stillbirths.		Infant Mortality		Neo-Mortality.		Maternal Mortality.					
							Sepsis.		Others.		Total.	
	No.	*Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.*	*No. of Deaths under 1 year.*	*Rate per 1,000 Live Births.*	*No. of Deaths under 4 weeks.*	*Rate per 1,000 Live Births.*	*No. of Deaths.*	*Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.*	*No. of Deaths.*	*Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.*	*No. of Deaths.*	*Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births.*
1914	51	10.02	553	109.7	215	42.68	5	.98	22	4.32	27	5.30
1915	29	6.80	505	119.3	145	34.26	6	1.41	17	3.98	23	5.39
1916	64	14.51	394	90.6	140	32.20	4	.90	20	4.53	24	5.43
1917	59	17.57	376	96.95	137	35.33	2	1.50	15	3 81	17	4.31
1918	133	33.24	373	96.63	132	34.20	5	1.25	14	3.50	19	4.75
Average	**67**	**16.43**	**444**	**102.63**	**154**	**35.73**	**4**	**1.21**	**17**	**4.03**	**22**	**5.03**
1919	143	33.70	352	85.85	135	32.93	5	1.18	18	4.24	23	5.42
1920	153	27.61	403	74.78	182	33.78	4	.73	22	3.96	26	4.69
1921	?	?	347	77.52	153	34.18	3	.67	12	2.68	15	3.35
1922	134	31.22	309	74.31	153	36.81	4	.93	17	3.96	21	4.89
1923	129	30.33	209	50.67	102	24.74	5	1.17	12	2.82	17	3.99
Average	**139**	**30.71**	**324**	**72.62**	**145**	**32.49**	**4**	**.94**	**16**	**3.53**	**20**	**4.47**
1924	125	32.23	306	81.53	128	34.11	6	1.54	19	4.90	25	6.44
1925	?	?	243	63.0	117	30.54	3	.78	15	3.91	18	4.69
1926	?	?	262	71.9	106	29.12	3	.83	8	2.19	11	3.02
1927	?	?	214	61.0	112	31.99	11	3.15	16	4.56	27	7.71
1928	149	39.64	250	69.2	121	33.53	5	1.38	17	4.71	22	6.09
Average	**137**	**35.93**	**255**	**69.32**	**117**	**31.85**	**5**	**1.53**	**15**	**4.05**	**20**	**5.59**
1929	147	40.03	210	59.5	111	31.49	6	1.76	11	2.86	17	4.62
1930	179	49.73	208	60.0	93	27.19	8	2.22	18	5.00	26	7.22
1931	128	36.00	229	66.8	102	29.77	1	.29	8	2.33	9	2.62
1932	153	44.94	190	58.44	97	29.84	8	2.35	12	3.52	20	5.87
1933	126	37.53	188	58.16	107	33.11	7	2.08	13	3 87	20	5.95
Average	**147**	**41.64**	**205**	**60.58**	**102**	**30.28**	**6**	**1.74**	**12**	**3.52**	**18**	**5.26**
1934	118	35.5	172	53.69	91	28.41	6	1.81	8	2.40	14	4.21
1935	124	38.8	183	59.70	103	33.60	9	2.82	7	2.19	16	5.01
1936	120	37.7	171	55.86	77	25.16	5	1.57	4	1.26	9	2.83
1937	118	36.9	141	45.88	66	21.48	7	2.19	10	3.13	17	5.32
1938	140	40.6	176	53.25	87	26.32	2	0.58	5	1.45	7	2 03
Average	**124**	**37.9**	**168**	**53.68**	**85**	**26.99**	**6**	**1.79**	**7**	**2.08**	**12**	**3.88**
1939	127	35.5	145	42.04	82	23.79	2	0.55	9	2.51	11	3.06
1940	117	34.2	197	59.69	95	28.83	7	2.04	4	1.17	11	3.21
1941	82	32.3	178	77.49	75	30.57	2	0.84	4	1.68	6	2.52
1942	87	29.9	146	51.82	85	30.17	2	0.69	8	2.75	10	3.44
1943	103	31.7	118	37.53	57	18.13	5	1.54	7	2.15	12	3.69
Average	**103**	**32.7**	**157**	**53.71**	**79**	**26.29**	**4**	**1.13**	**6**	**2.05**	**10**	**3.18**
1944	99	27.6	139	39.98	80	23.01	3	0.84	4	1.12	7	1.96
1945	111	28.2	214	55.96	112	29.28	3	0.76	14	3.56	17	4.32
1946	101	23.09	197	46.11	113	26.45	1	0.22	5	1.14	6	1.36
1947	97	21.14	224	49.88	127	28.28	–	–	3	0.65	3	0.65
1948	82	19.91	120	29.73	80	19.82	1	0.24	1	0.24	2	0.48
Average	**98**	**23.99**	**179**	**44.33**	**102**	**25.37**	**2**	**0.41**	**5**	**1.34**	**7**	**1.75**
1949	98	25.34	129	34.23	75	19.89	—	—	5	1.29	5	1.29
1950	68	18.88	104	29.43	67	18.96	1	0.27	3	0.83	4	1.10
1951	89	23.98	121	33.41	77	21.26	—	—	2	0.54	2	0.54
1952	81	22.70	103	29.53	73	20.94	—	—	3	0.84	3	0.84
1953	75	20.17	98	26.90	62	17.02	1	0.27	5	1.34	6	1.61
Average	**82**	**22.21**	**111**	**30.70**	**71**	**19.61**	**.4**	**0.11**	**3**	**0.97**	**4**	**1.08**
1954	90	24.52	101	28.21	71	19.83	—	—	4	1.09	4	1.09
1955	73	20.22	73	20.65	52	14.71	—	—	3	0.83	3	0.83
1956	86	23.80	62	17.58	46	13.05	—	—	1	0.27	1	0.27
1957	69	18.73	81	22.41	59	16.32	—	—	1	0.27	1	0.27
1958	73	19.60	74	20.26	49	13.42	—	—	2	0.54	2	0.54
Average	**78**	**21.37**	**78**	**21.82**	**55**	**15.47**	—	—	**2**	**0.60**	**2**	**0.60**
1959	80	21.42	79	21.61	58	15.86	—	—	3	0.80	3	0.80

DEATHS UNDER FIVE YEARS OF AGE—BY CAUSES AND AGE GROUPS

(CLASSIFIED LOCALLY UNDER THE INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH)

For the 52 Weeks Ended 26th December, 1959

Cause of Death	under 1 day		1 day		2 days		3 days		4 days		5 days		6 days		7–13 days		14–20 days		21–28 days		Total under 1 month		1–2 months		2 months		3 months		4 months		5 months		6 months		7 months		8 months		9 months		10 months		11 months		Total under 1 year		1–4 years		Total under 5 years	
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.		
A 22 Whooping cough	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1				
A 26 Tetanus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–				
A 32 Measles	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1				
A 34 Infectious hepatitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–				
A 66 Allergic disorders; all other endocrine, metabolic, and blood diseases	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–						
A 73 Epilepsy	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–						
A 87 Acute upper respiratory infections	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1						
A 90 Bronchopneumonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	–	2	–	–	1	2	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	4	2	–	9	4	
A 91 Primary atypical, other and unspecified pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1				
A 104 Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–				
A 108 Acute nephritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–				
A 127 Spina bifida and meningocele ...	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	–	–	3				
A 128 Congenital malformations of the circulatory system	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	3	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	3	4	–	1	3	5			
A 129 All other congenital malformations	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	1	1	4	2		
A 130 Birth injuries	2	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	–	–	4	2		
A 131 Postnatal asphyxia and atelectasis	3	–	2	1	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	–	–	6	2		
A 132 Infections of the newborn	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1		
A 133 Haemolytic disease of the newborn	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1			
A 135 Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy, and immaturity unqualified	11	9	2	3	2	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	17	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	13	–	–	17	13				
AE138 Motor vehicle accidents	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–			
AN143 Head injury (excluding fracture) ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–		
AN150 All other and unspecified effects of external causes	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	1	1		
Totals	19	14	5	5	4	1	1	–	3	2	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	1	35	24	–	2	3	3	1	–	3	–	1	1	2	1	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	45	33	10	5	55	38

DEATHS BY AGE GROUPS AND CAUSES—1959.

AS CLASSIFIED BY THE REGISTRAR GENERAL.

Cause of Death	0–1		1–4		*Total under 5 yrs.*		5–14		15–24		25–44		45–64		65–74		*75 and upwards*		*Total all ages*		*Grand Total*
	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	
1. Tuberculosis, respiratory	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	7	2	2	–	–	–	11	3	14
2. Tuberculosis, other	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
3. Syphilitic disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	1	–	1	1	–	4	2	6
4. Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
5. Whooping-cough	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
6. Meningococcal infections	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
7. Acute Poliomyelitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
8. Measles	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
9. Other infective and parasitic diseases	–	–	2	–	2	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	2	–	5	2	7
10. Malignant neoplasm, stomach ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	14	9	10	15	8	6	32	30	62
11. Malignant neoplasm, lung and bronchus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	33	4	18	3	6	–	58	7	65
12. Malignant neoplasm, breast ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	16	–	10	1	6	1	33	34
13. Malignant neoplasm, uterus ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	11	–	5	–	1	–	23	23
14. Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	6	3	28	51	38	20	44	38	118	113	231
15. Leukaemia and aleukaemia ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	3	2	5
16. Diabetes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	4	3	3	6	8	9	17
17. Vascular lesions of nervous system	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	37	38	45	57	75	121	158	218	376
18. Coronary disease, angina	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	103	31	95	68	69	50	274	149	423
19. Hypertension with heart disease...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	6	14	17	14	28	36	51	87
20. Other heart disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	14	15	31	39	74	122	121	177	298
21. Other circulatory disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	9	10	8	9	23	29	40	50	90
22. Influenza	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	6	2	1	1	4	9	13	12	25
23. Pneumonia	8	3	2	–	10	3	–	–	–	–	2	2	13	2	18	16	32	45	75	68	143
24. Bronchitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	11	3	27	3	13	15	52	21	73
25. Other diseases of respiratory system	–	–	1	1	1	1	1	1	–	–	2	–	2	3	4	1	1	2	11	8	19
26. Ulcer of stomach and duodenum...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	–	3	1	4	2	10	4	14
27. Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea...	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	3	–	3	3	7	10
28. Nephritis and nephrosis	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	4	–	–	1	3	5	7	12
29. Hyperplasia of prostate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	8	–	12	–	20	–	20
30. Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3
31. Congenital malformations	6	7	1	2	7	9	1	–	1	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	10	11	21
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases	28	21	3	–	31	21	–	–	2	2	2	5	18	17	13	26	31	39	97	110	207
33. Motor vehicle accidents	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	3	1	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	7	21
34. All other accidents	2	1	–	–	2	1	2	–	3	1	3	–	14	2	3	–	12	11	39	15	54
35. Suicide	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	3	7	7	2	2	2	2	17	15	32
36. Homicide and operations of war...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1
Total All Causes	46	33	10	5	56	38	7	3	15	8	42	33	337	238	345	302	433	539	1235	1161	2396

INTERNATIONAL STATISTICAL CLASSIFICATION OF CAUSES OF DEATH—(W.H.O. 1948)

	Cause of Death	0–4 years M.	0–4 years F.	5–14 years M.	5–14 years F.	15–24 years M.	15–24 years F.	25–44 years M.	25–44 years F.	45–64 years M.	45–64 years F.	65–74 years M.	65–74 years F.	75 years and over M.	75 years and over F.	Total M.	Total F.	Grand Total	Deaths in Institutions
A 1	Tuberculosis of respiratory system	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	7	2	1	–	–	–	10	3	13	8
A 10	All other syphilis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	1	1	–	3	1	4	3
A 18	Streptococcal sore throat	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
A 22	Whooping cough	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
A 26	Tetanus	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
A 32	Measles	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
A 34	Infectious hepatitis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	2
A 43	All other diseases classified as infective and parasitic	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
A 44	Malignant neoplasm of buccal cavity and pharynx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	1	8	–	4	2	16	3	19	7
A 45	Malignant neoplasm of oesophagus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	3	1	–	5	2	7	5	12	2
A 46	Malignant neoplasm of stomach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	16	8	11	15	8	6	35	29	64	19
A 47	Malignant neoplasm of intestine, except rectum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	11	5	5	7	9	16	25	41	15
A 48	Malignant neoplasm of rectum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	4	3	2	8	4	12	10	22	17
A 49	Malignant neoplasm of larynx	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	2	1
A 50	Malignant neoplasm of trachea, and of bronchus, and lung, not specified as secondary	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	32	5	20	3	6	–	59	8	67	31
A 51	Malignant neoplasm of breast	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	16	–	10	1	6	1	33	34	15
A 52	Malignant neoplasm of cervix uteri	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	11	–	3	–	–	–	18	18	11
A 53	Malignant neoplasm of other and unspecified parts of uterus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	1	–	5	5	2
A 54	Malignant neoplasm of prostate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	8	–	6	–	15	–	15	4
A 55	Malignant neoplasm of skin	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	2	–	3	1	4	2
A 56	Malignant neoplasm of bone and connective tissue	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	2	1	3	2
A 57	Malignant neoplasm of all other and unspecified sites	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	3	10	24	8	12	9	17	31	56	87	37
A 58	Leukaemia and aleukaemia	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	3	2	5	4
A 59	Lymphosarcoma and other neoplasms of lymphatic and haematopoietic system	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	2	1	–	2	–	6	2	8	5
A 60	Benign neoplasms and neoplasms of unspecified nature	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	2	1	2	–	–	–	4	2	6	5
A 62	Thyrotoxicosis with or without goitre	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	1	–	4	4	3
A 63	Diabetes mellitus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	4	3	3	5	8	9	17	8
A 65	Anaemias	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	1	–	3	2	7	9	7
A 66	Allergic disorders; all other endocrine, metabolic and blood diseases	2	–	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	3	4	3	4	–	13	9	22	12
A 67	Psychoses	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	3	4	3	8	11	7
A 70	Vascular lesions affecting the central nervous system	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	40	40	46	56	75	125	162	222	384	186
A 71	Non-meningococcal meningitis	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	2	1
A 72	Multiple sclerosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
A 73	Epilepsy	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	4	–	4	2
A 77	Otitis media and mastoiditis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	2	–	2	1
A 78	All other diseases of the nervous system and sense organs	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	1	3	3	5	5	10	4
A 79	Rheumatic fever	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	2	3	2
A 80	Chronic rheumatic heart disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	6	1	4	1	5	5	17	22	10
A 81	Arteriosclerotic and degenerative heart disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	7	–	103	30	105	74	129	162	344	266	610	147
A 82	Other diseases of heart	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	6	7	10	8	18	18	36	14
A 83	Hypertension with heart disease	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	23	11	30	37	28	42	81	91	172	39
A 84	Hypertension without mention of heart	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	1	2	1	1	4	6	10	6
A 85	Diseases of arteries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	4	9	11	11	19	30	18
A 86	Other diseases of circulatory system	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	1	5	3	4	6	13	19	11
A 87	Acute upper respiratory infections	1	1	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	4	3	6	9	5
A 88	Influenza	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	2	–	–	4	8	10	10	20	9
A 89	Lobar pneumonia	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	3	1	6	1	5	4	15	7	22	15
A 90	Bronchopneumonia	9	4	–	–	–	–	1	–	9	3	10	14	25	37	54	58	112	76
A 91	Primary atypical, other and unspecified pneumonia	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	2	2	–	4	4	8	6
A 92	Acute bronchitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3	1	4	5	1
A 93	Bronchitis, chronic and unqualified	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	10	3	27	3	11	12	49	18	67	16
A 95	Empyema and abscess of lung	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
A 97	All other respiratory diseases	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	–	3	2	5	2	3	1	13	6	19	10
A 99	Ulcer of stomach	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	–	3	–	5	2	10	3	13	11
A 100	Ulcer of duodenum	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	2	1	3	2
A 102	Appendicitis	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	5	–	5	5
A 103	Intestinal obstruction and hernia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	1	4	3	4	3	14	8	22	19
A 104	Gastro-enteritis and colitis, except diarrhoea of the newborn	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	1	–	2	2	4	6	4
A 105	Cirrhosis of liver	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	2	1	–	3	1	–	3	5	8	4
A 106	Cholelithiasis and cholecystitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1	–	1	–	3	1	4	4
A 107	Other diseases of digestive system	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	–	2	–	5	5	5
A 108	Acute nephritis	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
A 109	Chronic, other and unspecified nephritis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	4	–	1	1	2	3	7	10	6
A 110	Infections of kidney	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	2	6	2	7	9	5
A 111	Calculi of urinary system	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
A 112	Hyperplasia of prostate	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	–	11	–	17	–	17	14
A 114	Other diseases of genito-urinary system	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1	1	3	–	4	3	7	2
A 117	Haemorrhage of pregnancy and childbirth	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	2	2
A 120	Other complications of pregnancy, childbirth and the puerperium.	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
A 122	Arthritis and spondylitis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	–	1	2	2	4	–
A 123	Muscular rheumatism and rheumatism unspecified	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
A 127	Spina bifida and meningocele	–	3	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	3	3	2
A 128	Congenital malformations of circulatory system	3	5	1	–	1	–	1	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	6	6	12	6
A 129	All other congenital malformations	4	2	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	5	3	8	7
A 130	Birth injuries	4	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	4	2	6	5
A 131	Post-natal asphyxia and atelectasis	6	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	6	2	8	8
A 132	Infections of the newborn	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	2	1
A 133	Haemolytic disease of newborn	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
A 135	Ill-defined diseases peculiar to early infancy and immaturity unqualified	17	13	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	17	13	30	29
A 136	Senility without mention of psychosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	8	14	8	16	24	4
A 137	Ill-defined and unknown causes of morbidity and mortality	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	1	–	4	1	5	4
AE138	Motor vehicle accidents	1	–	2	–	3	–	5	3	1	1	1	1	1	1	14	6	20	15
AE139	Other transport accidents	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	–	–	–	–	1	4	1	5	2
AE140	Accidental poisoning	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	4	2	4	6	1
AE141	Accidental falls	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	1	–	7	6	14	6	20	15
AE142	Accident caused by machinery	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
AE143	Accident caused by fire and explosion of combustible material	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	4	–	4	3
AE146	Accidental drowning and submersion	–	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	3	1	4	1
AE147	All other accidental causes	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
AE148	Suicide and self-inflicted injury	–	–	–	–	–	1	6	3	7	7	2	2	2	2	17	15	32	7
AE149	Homicide and injury purposely inflicted by other persons (not in war)	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–
AN138	Fracture of skull	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	1
AN139	Fracture of spine and trunk	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	–
AN143	Head injury (excluding fracture)	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2	–
AN147	Effects of foreign body entering through orifice	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
AN149	Effects of poisons	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	–
AN150	All other and unspecified effects of external causes	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	1	1	–	–	–	4	2	6	–
	TOTALS	55	38	7	3	14	8	44	33	337	240	346	298	431	537	1234	1157	2391	1010

CLIMATOLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS

Taken at The Hoe, Plymouth, during the Year 1959

	1959	1958	*Records and Averages*
TEMPERATURES:			
Maximum	81.6 (12th Sept.)	74.4 (19th July)	87.0‡ (16/8/47) (12/7/23)
Minimum	26.6. (10th Jan.)	22.2 (23rd Jan.)	16.0‡ (29/1/47) (1/2/47)
Mean	51.9	51.1	51.5***
Daily Range	11.7	10.3	10.7***
Relative Humidity ...	79%	83%	81%***
EARTH TEMPERATURES:			
Earth 1 ft. deep ...	53.9	52.2	52.3*
Earth 4 ft. deep ...	53.1	52.9	52.8**
Minimum on Grass ...	19.9 (16th Jan.)	21.1 (24th Jan.)	5.0‡ (2/2/56)
SEA TEMPERATURE:			
Mean 6 ft. deep ...	55.1	53.5	53.3*
RAINFALL:			
Total during year ...	41.70″	43.14″	37.62″***
Greatest fall in one day	2.20″ (10th Aug.)	1.01″ (4th Nov.)	2.55″‡ (15/8/52)
Number of Rain Days	159	199	190***
SUNSHINE:			
Total number of Hours	2036.5	1345.2	1684.6***
Greatest daily Amount	15.2 (19th June)	14.0 (26th May)	15.3‡ (3/6/06) (5/6/57)
Number of Sunless days	47	85	63***
WIND:			
Prevailing direction	E	N.W.	S.W.***
Highest gust, m.p.h. ...	81 (13th Nov. and (26th Dec.)	67 (23rd May and and 3rd Oct.)	96‡ (8/3/28)

‡ Denotes Absolute Record.
* Denotes a 55 Year Average.
** Denotes a 37 Year Average.
*** Denotes a 60 Year Average.

SOME FEATURES OF THE WEATHER DURING 1959

Sunshine The most prominent feature of 1959 was the amazingly high amount of sunshine recorded. Amounts in January and February were above the sixty years' average and in March and April slightly below, but from May till October inclusive, every month was well above the sixty years' average. July had 85.0 hours above and September 120.5 above, the latter month being the sunniest September since records were first taken in 1893, averaging about 9.3 hours a day, nearly two hours above the average for June. Only forty-seven days of the year were without sun, the daily mean being 5.5 hours.

Rainfall The rainfall figures for the year were relatively higher than usual, seven months of the year being above the sixty years' average. August was a particularly bad month due to the unusually high amount measured on the 10th when over 1 inch of rain was recorded in less than an hour. The total rainfall for the day was 2.20 inches. In September only a trace of rain was recorded thus establishing a new driest September on record. The wettest months of the year were November and December, with 7.84 inches and 8.64 inches respectively. Only eight days in November and three in December were without rain, consequently during the last three months of the year 20.30 inches of rain were measured giving a daily mean of 0.22 inches.

Temperatures All temperatures in 1959 were higher than usual, the mean being 51.9 degrees. The mean earth temperature one foot deep, earth temperature four feet deep and the sea temperature were all above the sixty years' average. On the 12th September the maximum temperature was 81.6 degrees the highest recorded for that month since 1919.

Wind In the month of September the wind direction remained at due east for a continuous period of twenty-four days. The highest gusts recorded were 81 m.p.h. on 13th November and on 26th December (Boxing Day).

Maternity and Child Welfare

REPORT OF THE SENIOR MEDICAL OFFICER
DR. MARION SMELLIE

Births. The number of notified and registered live births was 4,335, and after adjustment for inward and outward transfers 3,630. The Registrar General's allocation of live births was 3,655 making the birth rate for the year 16.89, the provisional rate for England and Wales being 16.5.

As in previous years the Registrar General's allocation of illegitimate births greatly exceeded the number registered locally and on his allocation 5.6 per cent of the live births were illegitimate.

There were 2,484 live births in institutions of which 728 were outward transfers leaving 1,756 belonging to Plymouth and the number of domiciliary live births was 1,851.

	Notified	*Registered*	*Allocated*
Total live births (legitimate and illegitimate)	4,335	4,335	3,655
Total stillbirths (legitimate and illegitimate)	113	113	80
	4,448	4,448	3,735
Illegitimate births—live ...	126	126	207
stillbirths	1	1	5
	127	127	212

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT

Own home by municipal midwife	1391
Own home by municipal midwife with doctor present ...	430
Own home by private midwife	4
Own home by private midwife with doctor present ...	28
Own home by private doctor	1
Alexandra Maternity Home by midwife	429
Alexandra Maternity Home by midwife with doctor present	203
Devonport Maternity Home by midwife	397
Devonport Maternity Home by midwife with doctor present	27
Freedom Fields Hospital by midwife	1014
Freedom Fields Hospital by midwife with doctor present	447
B.B.A. own home	5
*Multiple births counted as one	*4376

PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS CONFINED IN PLYMOUTH:

At home	1859	(51.1%)
In hospital	1777	(48.9%)

BIRTH RATES FROM 1920

Year	*Plymouth*	*England and Wales*
1920–29 Average	18.9	
1930–39 Average	15.4	
1940–49 Average	21.6	16.9
1950	16.91	15.8
1951	16.49	15.5
1952	15.95	15.3
1953	16.45	15.5
1954	16.46	15.2
1955	16.22	15.0
1956	16.31	15.7
1957	16.59	16.1
1958	16.88	16.4
1959	16.89	16.5

Stillbirths. One hundred and thirteen stillbirths were notified and registered of which 34 were outward transfers. This left 79 belonging to Plymouth but the Registrar General's allocation was 80 and on this the stillbirth rate is 21.42, which is higher than the provisional rate of 20.7 for England and Wales.

There were fewer stillbirths at term and more in the premature group and maceration was present in 50 per cent.

STILLBIRTH RATE

YEAR	ENGLAND AND WALES		PLYMOUTH	
	Per 1,000 *births*	*Per* 1,000 *population*	*Per* 1,000 *births*	*Per* 1,000 *population*
1949	—	0.39	25.34	0.51
1950	—	0.37	18.88	0.32
1951	23.0	0.36	23.98	0.40
1952	22.7	0.36	22.70	0.37
1953	22.4	0.35	20.17	0.34
1954	23.5	0.37	24.52	0.41
1955	23.2	0.36	20.22	0.33
1956	22.8	—	23.8	0.39
1957	22.4	—	18.73	0.31
1958	21.6	—	19.6	0.34
1959	20.7	—	21.42	0.37

Number of notified stillbirths—Institutional		...	98
Freedom Fields Hospital	...	93	
Alexandra Maternity Home	...	2	
Devonport Maternity Home	...	3	
Domiciliary ...	...		15
			113
Less outward transfers			34
			79
Inward transfers			—
Plymouth stillbirths			79

The following information has been extracted from a survey of the records of the 79 Plymouth stillbirths:—

Doctor in attendance ...	... 23	Male stillbirths	... 47
Midwife only in attendance	... 56	Female stillbirths	... 31
		Sex unknown	... 1
	79		79

A. MACERATED: 40. (Freedom Fields Hospital, 30; Alexandra Maternity Home, 2; Devonport Maternity Home, 2; Own home, 6.)

Duration of pregnancy:

Over 40 weeks	9
40 weeks	3
36–39 weeks	12
30–35 weeks	14
28–29 weeks	2
	40

Parity:

1st pregnancy	10
2nd ,, ...	6
3rd ,, ...	10
4th ,, ...	5
5th ,, ...	1
Over 5th pregnancy	8
	40

Prenatal supervision:

Satisfactory	38
Unknown	2
	40

Standard of living:

Good	18
Fair	18
Poor	2
Unknown	2
	40

Causes:

(*a*) *Postmature*

Placental insufficiency	3	
Cord round neck (2 plus placental infarcts)	3	
Anencephaly	1	
Unknown	2	
	—	9

(*b*) *Full-term*

Recurrent pyelitis	1	
Cord round neck	1	
Unknown	1	
	—	3

(*c*) 36–39 *weeks*

Multiple abnormalities	1	
Hydrocephaly (1 with small placenta) ...	2	
Anencephaly	1	
Pre-eclampsia	1	
Accidental haemorrhage (placental infarcts)	1	
Cord round neck	1	
Maternal influenza	1	
Rhesus antibodies	3	
Unknown	1	
	—	12

(*d*) 32–35 *weeks*

A.P.H. (small placenta)	1	
Anencephaly	1	
Hydramnios, acute	1	
Toxaemia	4	
Hydrops foetalis	1	
Rhesus incompatibility	1	
Multiple congenital abnormalities	2	
Unknown	1	
	—	12

(*e*) 30–31 *weeks*

Erythroblastosis foetalis	1	
Pre-eclamptic toxaemia	1	
	—	2

(*f*) 28–29 *weeks*

Essential hypertension	1	
Unknown	1	
	—	2
		40

B. Premature But Not Macerated: 25 (13 under $3\frac{3}{4}$ lbs. in weight; 4 between 4 and $4\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight; 4 between $4\frac{1}{2}$ and 6 lbs. in weight; 4 between 6 and $6\frac{1}{2}$ lbs. in weight.)
(Freedom Fields Hospital, 23; Own home, 2.)

Duration of pregnancy

37 weeks	6
33–36 weeks	11
30–32 weeks	5
28–29 weeks	3
	25

Parity

1st pregnancy	12
2nd ,,	5
3rd ,,	3
4th ,,	1
5th ,,	1
Over 5th pregnancy	3
	25

Prenatal supervision

Satisfactory	24
Unknown	1
	25

Standard of living

Good	10
Fair	14
Unknown	1
	25

Causes

(*a*) 37 *weeks*

Anencephaly	2	
Prolapsed cord (breech)	1	
Cord round neck	1	
Following induction in diabetic woman	1	
Toxaemia	1	
		6

(*b*) 33–36 *weeks*

Staphylococcal pneumonia of mother	1	
Cord round neck	1	
Anencephaly	3	
Accidental haemorrhage and toxaemia	4	
Exomphalos	1	
Unknown	1	
		11

(*c*) 30–32 *weeks*

Premature separation of placenta	1	
Accidental haemorrhage	2	
Anencephaly	1	
Placental insufficiency	1	
	—	5

(*d*) 28–29 *weeks*

Anencephaly (twin)	1	
Unknown	2	
	—	3
		25

C. Stillbirths at or Near Term: 14. (Freedom Fields Hospital, 8; Own home, 6.)

Postmature (1 anencephalic) 7 Term ... 5 38/39 weeks ... 2

Parity

1st pregnancy	4
3rd ,, ...	3
4th ,, ...	2
5th ,, ...	2
Over 5th pregnancy	3
	14

Age

Under 21 years	—
21–24 years	2
25–29 ,, ...	4
30–34 ,, ...	2
35–39 ,, ...	5
40 years and over	1
	14

Prenatal supervision

Satisfactory	14

Standard of living

Good	8
Fair	5
Poor	1
	14

Delivery

Spontaneous	8
Instrumental	3
Manual	3
	14

Causes:

Postmaturity	2	
,, + dystocia	1	
,, + placental infarcts	1	
,, + cord round neck ...	1	
,, + toxaemia	1	
	—	... 6
Placental insufficiency (very large baby)		... 1
Dystocia		... 1
Prolonged 2nd stage, breech		... 1
Toxaemia		... 1
Anencephaly		... 1
Hydrocephaly and meningocele		... 1
Prolapsed cord		... 1
Unknown		... 1
		14

Circular 20/44, Care of Premature Infants. The total number of live born premature babies belonging to Plymouth was 240, four fewer than in 1958. Although more were born in hospital and fewer in their own homes, deaths in the first month increased by eight and the percentage surviving at one month fell from 87.3 to 83.7 and the premature neonatal mortality rate rose to 145.8

7.2 per cent of the total notified live births were premature and of those belonging to Plymouth 6.6 per cent.

Only seventeen of the district born premature babies had to be moved to hospital for nursing, whereas 153 premature babies born in hospital were later discharged for home nursing when 4 lb. 5 oz or over. This is a trend in the right direction as a premature birth should, if possible, take place in hospital.

Neonatal mortality rates in premature babies:

1951	203
1952	177
1953	169
1954	177
1955	150
1956	108
1957	184
1958	110.6
1959	145.8

Seventeen premature babies left the city during the year, and on the 31st December, there were 186 surviving and living in Plymouth.

1958 *Follow-up.*

Of the 196 babies surviving in Plymouth on the 31st December, 1958, twenty-three left the City in the following twelve months. There were three deaths and the remaining 170 babies are progressing satisfactorily.

DOMICILIARY PREMATURE BABY NURSING SERVICE

Summary of work done—

Total number of babies attended 246

1. Premature babies 209
(i.e. 5½ lbs. or under)

2. Difficult feeders 37
(i.e. babies weighing over 5½ lbs. at birth but immature, or presenting feeding difficulties)

Premature babies:

(*a*) Babies born on district and nursed at home entirely 39

(*b*) Babies born on district and transferred to hospital 17 } 209

(*c*) Babies born in hospital and discharged for home nursing when 4lb. 5oz. or over 153

Babies born on district and nursed at home entirely:—

Weight Group	*No. of babies*	*Average duration of nursing*	*Illnesses in first month*	*Mortality in first month*
3 lb. 4 oz. or less ...	—	—	—	—
Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and includ. 4 lb. 6 oz. ...	1	40 days	—	—
4 lb. 6 oz. up to and includ. 4 lb. 15 oz. ...	10	28 days	Ophthalmia Neonatorum	—
4 lb. 15 oz. up to and includ. 5 lb. 8 oz. ...	28	21 days	—	—
TOTALS ...	39	29.3 days	—	—

The statistical summaries which follow deal with all Plymouth's premature babies whether born at home or in hospital:—

PREMATURE OR UNDERWEIGHT BABIES

	Total born in Plymouth	*Less Outward Transfers*	*Plus Inward Transfers*	*Total belonging to Plymouth*	*Died within 24 hours*	*Died 1–28 days*	*Left Plymouth within 28 days*	*Surviving and living in Plymouth at 28 days*	*Died after 28th day and up to 31.12.59*	*Left Plymouth after 28th day and up to 31.12.59*	*Surviving and living in Plymouth at 31.12.59*		
											Total	*Six months and over*	*Under 1 month*
Institutional premature infants ...	257	75	—	182	21	11	3	147	1	10	136	75	13
Domiciliary premature infants ...	57	—	1	58	2 (I.T. 1)	1	1	54	1	3	50	26	5
TOTALS ...	314	75	1	240	23 (I.T. 1)	12	4	*201	2	13	186	101	18

* Belonging to Plymouth and surviving at 1 month. ... 83.75%

		Plymouth Residents only
Legitimate ...	300	(227)
Illegitimate ...	14	(13)
	314	(240)

		Plymouth Residents only
Male ...	152	(112)
Female ...	162	(128)
	314	(240)

See following Table for more detailed information.

Institutional and Domiciliary Premature, or Underweight, Babies — probable cause of prematurity

Probable cause	*Total*	*Less Outward Transfers*	*Belonging to Plymouth*	*Died in first 24 hours*	*Died 1–28 days*	*Died after 28 days and up to 31.12.59*	*Left Plymouth as at 31.12.59*	*Total surviving and living in Plymouth at 31.12.59*
Multiple pregnancy	48	13	35	3	2	1	–	29
Toxaemia	42	10	32	–	1	–	4	27
Hypertension	5	–	5	–	–	–	1	4
A.P.H.—								
Toxaemia	4	3	1	–	–	–	–	1
Placenta praevia	3	2	1	1	–	–	–	–
Unclassified	19	3	16	2	1	–	1	12
A.R.M. for supposed postmaturity	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Fall	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1
Hydramnios	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–
Spontaneous premature rupture of membranes	4	1	3	–	–	–	–	3
Not known	186	42	*145	*17	8	1	11	108
Totals	314	75	*240	*23	12	2	17	186

* Includes 1 inward transfer

PREMATURE LIVE AND STILL BIRTHS BELONGING TO PLYMOUTH
GROUPED ACCORDING TO BIRTH WEIGHT

Weight at Birth	Premature Live Births									Premature Stillbirths		
	Born in Hospital			*Born at home and nursed entirely at home*			*Born at home and transferred to Hospital on or before 28th day*			*Born in Hospital*	*Born at home*	*Born in Nursing Home*
	Total	*Died within 24 hours of birth*	*Survived at 28 days*	*Total*	*Died within 24 hours of birth*	*Survived 28 days*	*Total*	*Died within 24 hours of birth*	*Survived 28 days*			
(*a*) 3 lb. 4 oz. or less ... (1,500 gms. or less)	31	15	10	1 (I.T.)	1 (I.T.)	–	1	–	1	18	2	–
(*b*) Over 3 lb. 4 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 6 oz. (1,500–2,000 gms.)	40	2	36	1	–	1	6	–	6	16	2	–
(*c*) Over 4 lb. 6 oz. up to and including 4 lb. 15 oz. ... (2,000–2,250 gms.)	33	1	30	8	–	8	6	–	5	3	1	–
(*d*) Over 4lb. 15 oz. up to and including 5 lb. 8 oz. (2,250–2,500 gms.)	78	3	74	30	–	30	5	1	4	5	1	–
Totals	182	21	150	40 (I.T. 1)	1 (I.T.)	39	18	1	16	42	6	–

Data *re* Feeding of Plymouth's 240 Premature Babies

Domiciliary: 58

	Deaths	*Left Plymouth*	*Breast Fed*	*Partly Breast Fed*	*Artificially Fed*
At 2 weeks ...	3	–	34	1	20
At 1 month ...	4	1	15	1	37
At 3 months...	4	3	3	–	48

Institutional: 182

	Deaths	*Left Plymouth*	*Breast Fed*	*Partly Breast Fed*	*Artificially Fed*
At 2 weeks ...	33	–	97	11	41
At 1 month ...	33	3	26	5	115
At 3 months...	34	14	9	4	121

Initial Feeding of 186 Premature Babies Surviving and Living in Plymouth on 31st December, 1959

(*a*) *Domiciliary:* 50

Entirely breast fed	32
Breast fed, plus complementary feeding	1
Artificially fed	17

Smallest baby: 3 lbs. Largest baby: 5 lb. 8 oz.

(*b*) *Institutional:* 136

Entirely breast fed	85
Breast fed, plus complementary feeding	10
Artificially fed	41

Smallest baby: 1 lb. 12 oz. Largest baby: 5 lb. 8 oz.

Infant Mortality. Including five inward transfers there were 78 known deaths under one year. The Registrar General, however, allocated 79 deaths to Plymouth and on this figure the infant mortality rate for the year is 21.61, the provisional rate for England and Wales being 22.

On the Registrar General's allocation the early neo-natal mortality rate is 15.04, the neo-natal mortality rate 15.86 (England and Wales 15.8) and the perinatal rate 36.14. All these rates are higher than in 1958. The perinatal rate is the highest since 1954 in spite of a wonderfully fine summer with Plymouth second on the list for hours of sunshine. It is true that we also had an epidemic of measles in 1959 and an increased incidence of scarlet fever in the last three months of the year, nevertheless the deaths between the age of one week and one year were slightly fewer than in 1958. The increase in deaths was mainly in the under one week group.

Our records show that there were 59 deaths under a month, an increase of 10 on last year, and that 54 of these, that is 91.5 per cent occurred in the first week of life, also that 36 or 61 per cent of these babies were born prematurely. The number of deaths under twenty-four hours is the highest recorded since 1950.

Age at Death	*Premature*	*Others*	*Total*
Under 24 hours	23	10	33
1–6 days	11	10	21
Total under 1 week	34	20	54
1 week–1 month	2	3	5
Total under 1 month	36	23	59

In the age group 1 month to 1 year 19 babies died, 62.6 per cent of the deaths being due to pneumonia and 21 per cent to congenital causes.

Between 1 year and 5 years there were 15 deaths, the highest number since 1952; 4 due to respiratory tract infections, 3 to congenital lesions, and 1 to each of the following, road accident, epilepsy, tetanus, measles, whooping cough, infective hepatitis, ideopathic purpura, and status asthmaticus.

	Deaths under 1 month	*Deaths 0–1 years*	*Deaths 1–5 years*	*Total Deaths under 5 years*
1949	75	127	19	146
1950	67	104	15	119
1951	77	121	29	150
1952	73	103	17	120
1953	61	98	11	109
1954	71	101	11	112
1955	52	73	8	81
1956	46	62	10	72
1957	59	81	11	92
1958	49	74	14	88
1959	59	78	15	93

Perinatal Mortality Enquiry

Plymouth took part in the Ministry of Health perinatal mortality enquiry over a period of 1 year ending on the 30th June, 1959.

Special reports were completed for 82 stillbirths and 47 infant deaths. More than half the infant deaths were due to prematurity, the classification being as follows:

Due to prematurity	26 (A. 135)
,, ,, birth injury	5 (A. 130)
,, ,, infections of newborn ...	5 (A. 132)
,, ,, congenital malformation ...	8 (A. 129)
,, ,, inattention at birth	1 (A.N. 150)
,, ,, icterus gravis	1 (A. 133)
,, ,, adrenal haemorrhage	1 (A. 134)
	47

Gastro-enteritis in children under two years of age. With only 1 death from this cause the local mortality rate was 0.27.

Ophthalmia Neonatorum. Only 3 cases were notified, 2 occurring in domiciliary practice and 1 after return from hospital. The onset was on the 7th, 8th and 12th days. One was treated for 5 days as an in-patient at the Royal Eye Infirmary and then as an out-patient, 1 attended as an out-patient for a week and the other cleared up after a few days treatment at home. There was no impairment of vision.

Circular 2866 –

Care of illegitimate children and moral welfare work

The proportion of married women in the cases dealt with fell during the year from 33 per cent to 26 per cent.

The amount of money administered through the department was approximately £3,000, about £100 more each month than in 1958. Included in this were much appreciated grants from Dr. Barnardo's, money from putative fathers, fees for babies in foster homes and contributions for the maintenance of girls in Mother and Baby Homes.

The appointment of an assistant to the Moral Welfare Officer in May 1959, made it possible to get much more after-care work done, to double the number of home visits and to carry out 600 more interviews.

Apart from the adoptions that took place directly from the Mother and Baby Homes, there was an increase of 11 in the number of babies offered for adoption.

The following is a summary of the work done:

Cases on hand from 1958		234
Cases reported in 1959—		
Unmarried mothers	141	
Married women with illegitimate children	45	
Cases re-opened in 1959—		
Unmarried mothers	19	
Married women with illegitimate children	10	
	—	215
Reported by:—		
M. & C.W.	55	
General practitioners	39	
Social workers	56	
National Assistance Board	15	
City police	3	
Children department	7	
Probation officer	2	
Themselves and others interested	38	
	215	
Total cases dealt with in 1959		449
Number of interviews		2316
Number of visits		1062
Assistance given as follows:—		
Taken to Homes—		
Dunmore	4	
Rosemundy	18	
Woodside	2	
St. Raphael's	4	
St. Nicholas House	1	
Methodist Home, London	4	
Main Memorial Home, London	1	
The Shelter, Penzance	1	
	—	35
Helped and advised		80
Passed to other social workers		24
Returned to parents in other towns		1
Work obtained for		9
Sent to lawyer		26
Sent to Court		22
Kept in touch with through correspondence		69
Affiliation investigations		34
Grants, etc., administered		176
Young girls in moral danger helped and advised		12
Babies:—		
Foster homes	30	
Adoptions	34	
Residential nurseries	14	
Sent into care	1	
	—	79

Health Visiting.

Our establishment remained unaltered at the number of 21 health visitors and 4 T.B. visitors, and throughout the year we had to carry on with the equivalent of only $17\frac{5}{11}$ health visitors, one of whom gave all her time to problem family work.

The number of children under 5 visited by health visitors was 832 less than in 1958, and first visits to children under 1 year were down by 137. The average case load of children under 5 for each health visitor was 820, and at the end of the year we had 15,200 children under 5 on our register. The total number of home visits paid was 46,712 and 2,558 clinic attendances were made. 15 courses on mothercraft were given at secondary modern schools, 40 talks to outside organisations, such as young wives' groups and parent-teachers' organisations, and 190 talks at our own Child Welfare Centres.

The health visitors continued to attend the diabetic out-patients clinics at Freedom Fields Hospital, but ceased to attend the paediatric out-patient clinics. Two attended a refresher course at Cambridge. Student nurses and trainee social workers were taken out for district training experience.

From the 1st October onwards health visitors had the additional duty of carrying out the Phenistix napkin tests for phenylketonuria on all Plymouth babies whether born at home or in hospital. This meant a considerable amount of extra work and by the end of the year over 1,000 tests had been done with only two refusals, and no positive results.

Summary of visits:

Births	3640
1st year visits	10702
Re-visits, 1–2 years	7319
Re-visits, 2–5 years	13291
1st antenatal visits	352
Re-antenatal visits	224
Visits *re* infectious diseases	112
After-care, hospital cases	137
After-care, doctors' cases	22
Special visits (including visits to aged and problem families)	3168
No access visits	7745
	46712

The 112 visits in connection with infectious diseases are made up as follows:

Cerebro-spinal meningitis	23
Chicken-pox	4
Diphtheria	28
Discharging eyes	1
Dysentery	4
Encephalitis lethargica	2
Enteritis	1
Measles	18
Poliomyelitis	29
Scabies	2
	112

T.B. Visitors.

Between them the 4 T.B. visitors paid 2,864 (including 957 'no access') home visits, 175 visits in connection with the X-ray Survey and made 892 clinic attendances. One also attended regularly at the Scott Isolation Hospital with the chest physician.

Problem Families

One health visitor devoted all her time to problem family work and had 29 families under her special care. The total number of children in these families was 114, 82 being from the "hard core" group. 1 baby died and 4 were taken into care, so that 109 remained with their parents, and this alone is ample testimony to the effective supervision and help given. The services of a home help were used on several occasions and 1 mother was sent to a convalescent home for three weeks.

The families were classified and dealt with as follows:

(1) The hard core problem families	20	
Transferred to Health Visitor and Housing Department		3
No co-operation		1
Visiting and supervision continuing		16
(2) Potential problem families	5	
Transferred to Health Visitor and Housing Department		2
Improvement		1
Visiting and supervision continuing		2
(3) Families with a problem	4	
Re-housed		2
Visiting and supervision continuing		2

There is no doubt that the work of a problem families health visitor is always arduous and perhaps, therefore, two years at a stretch on the job is long enough to ask of anyone. It certainly demands physical fitness, mental and moral stability, great understanding of human nature and family problems, combined with a bright and courageous outlook on life.

Child Welfare Centres

Our thirteen Child Welfare Centres are situated as far as possible for the convenience of the mothers and children attending, eight being on housing estates.

In 1947 the average attendance per session was 64.1. With the opening of more centres this has fallen gradually to the present average of 38.2. From last year there was an increase of 19 in the total number of children attending, but a decrease of 38 in the number of babies under 1 year. The total attendances increased by 756.

See table on page 32a for a summary of the work covered.

Welfare Food Service

In November one of our five voluntary centres ceased to operate, and this brought the number of distribution centres back to nineteen. The Women's Voluntary Service continued to staff the Marina Place distribution centre and we are very grateful for their help, and also for that given at the other three voluntary distribution points in outlying districts.

There was a further decrease in the amount of National Dried Milk sold, but an increase in the sales of proprietary brands of dried milk.

Summary of issues during the year:

	National Dried Milk	*Cod Liver Oil*	*Vitamin A and D Tablets*	*Orange Juice*
	tins	*bottles*	*packets*	*bottles*
At Distribution Centres ...	107,249	13,270	10,897	119,973
To Hospitals and Institutions ...	1,496	360	—	951
Totals	108,745	13,630	10,897	120,924
Average monthly issues at Distribution Centres:—				
1958	9,668	1,160	845	9,55
1959	8,937	1,106	908	9,99

CHILD WELFARE CENTRES

	Beacon Park	*Beaumont Hut*	*Crownhill*	*Devonport Park*	*Efford*	*Ernesettle*	*Honicknowle*	*Laira*	*Peverell*	*St. Budeaux*	*Southway*	*Town Hall, Stonehouse*	*Whitleigh Hall*	*Totals*
No. of sessions held ...	102	206	52	105	50	49	49	52	102	102	52	53	52	1026
*No. of babies entered on register	420 (288 1st)	859 (576 1st)	225 (157 1st)	495 (363 1st)	143 (92 1st)	103 (61 1st)	207 (136 1st)	99 (69 1st)	349 (219 1st)	484 (369 1st)	144 (91 1st)	276 (200 1st)	177 (105 1st)	3981 (2726 1st)
*No. of children entered on register	169 (34 1st)	341 (72 1st)	142 (44 1st)	143 (39 1st)	46 (10 1st)	53 (3 1st)	134 (6 1st)	42 (7 1st)	184 (19 1st)	179 (42 1st)	203 (25 1st)	60 (15 1st)	122 (12 1st)	1818 (328 1st)
Total ...	589 (322 1st)	1200 (648 1st)	367 (201 1st)	638 (402 1st)	189 (102 1st)	156 (64 1st)	341 (142 1st)	141 (76 1st)	533 (238 1st)	663 (411 1st)	347 (116 1st)	336 (215 1st)	299 (117 1st)	5799 (3054 1st)
No. remaining on register on 31.12.59:														
Babies	225	486	118	281	73	46	108	51	162	268	68	163	98	2147
Children	346	686	223	338	113	102	211	83	337	351	249	167	189	3395
Total ...	571	1172	341	619	186	148	319	134	499	619	317	330	287	5542
No. of babies weighed and mothers advised ...	3639	6265	1411	4071	1462	712	1341	1114	3193	3586	951	1942	1227	30914
No. of children weighed and mothers advised...	771	1597	496	557	270	314	675	196	927	664	931	228	615	8241
Total ...	4410	7862	1907	4628	1732	1026	2016	1310	4120	4250	1882	2170	1842	39155
Doctors' consultations ...	1221	2011	544	1002	497	428	469	373	1024	1100	632	845	589	10735
Average attendance per session	43.2	38.2	36.7	44.1	34.6	20.9	41.1	25.2	40.4	41.7	36.2	40.9	35.4	38.2
Diphtheria immunisation:														
No. of 1st attendances	198	513	220	202	71	70	152	51	188	358	—	108	—	2131
No. of re-attendances...	295	831	325	292	103	142	230	81	278	591	—	217	—	3385

* Exclusive of inter-clinic transfers.

Health talks given by:—(*a*) Superintendent Health Visitor ... 63
(*b*) Health Visitors 167

Attendances at clinics by:—(*a*) Health Visitors 2558
(*b*) S.R.N.s 1569

ANTENATAL CENTRES – MEDICAL SESSIONS

	Beacon Park	*Beaumont Hut*	*Crownhill*	*Devonport Park*	*Efford*	*Ernesettle*	*Honicknowle*	*Laira*	*St. Budeaux*	*Town Hall Stonehouse*	*Totals*
No. of Medical Officers' sessions held ...	51	151	50	52	21.5	19	19.5	21	51	52	488
1st attendances Pr.	52	267	34	62	8	4	3	15	46	73	564
1st attendances M.	110	201	54	75	28	6	30	15	50	78	647
1st attendances N.P.	5	1	–	1	–	1	5	1	–	3	17
1st attendances	167	469	88	138	36	11	38	31	96	154	1228
Re-attendances	691	1486	406	434	112	28	131	131	443	551	4413
Miscellaneous (Bloods only) 1st attendances	8	160	2	18	18	4	15	7	53	50	335
Miscellaneous (Bloods only) re-	–	2	–	2	3	1	1	7	2	2	20
Total attendances 1st ...	175	629	90	156	54	15	53	38	149	204	1563
Total attendances re- ...	691	1488	406	436	115	29	132	138	445	553	4433
Average attendance per session	17	14	9.9	11.4	7.9	2.3	9.5	8.4	11.6	14.6	12.3
Doctors' consultations ...	866	2115	493	592	169	44	184	176	594	757	5990
No. of transfers from 1958	37	68	22	22	11	1	8	6	23	39	237
Total No. of women attending during 1959 A.N. ...	204	537	110	160	47	12	46	37	119	193	1465
Total No. of women attending during 1959	212	697	112	178	65	16	61	44	172	243	1800
Total No. of women attending during 1959 Misc. ...	8	160	2	18	18	4	15	7	53	50	335

Defective Children

Forty-nine children reached the age of five during the year with a defect persisting as follows:

Strabismus (wearing glasses, 7; under treatment, 4) ...	11
Congenital cataract – under treatment	1
Congenital heart – 1 also mongol	5
Mentally retarded (1 microcephalic; 1 with strabismus) ...	7
Mongol	1
Deafness – partial, 2	3
Hare lip and cleft palate – surgical treatment not completed	2
Epilepsy	2
Talipes – still wearing calipers	2
Deformity of right leg and foot – surgical boot worn ...	1
Right leg longer and thicker than left	1
Atrophy of left leg muscles – special boot worn	1
Unsteady gait	1
Congenital disease of hip – still under treatment	1
Tight tendo Achillis – built-up shoes worn	1
Congenital bony deformity of right forearm	1
Paresis right arm	1
Spastic paraplegia	1
Cretin – under treatment	1
Diabetes mellitus – on insulin	1
Cystic disease of pancreas	1
Amyotonia congenita	1
Bilateral inguinal hernia – awaiting operative treatment ...	1
Fatty cyst in lumbar region – under observation by surgeon	1
	49

Ultra-Violet Light Clinics

The number of sessions held is less than usual as for several months both clinics were closed.

	Stonehouse	*St. Budeaux*
No. of sessions	43	54
First attendances	20	24
Transfers from 1958	–	9
Re-attendances	244	520
Average attendance	6.1	10.2

Nurseries and Child Minders Regulation Act, 1948

The Margaret McMillan Nursery School, with fifty places, has been registered under this Act since 1948, and continues to provide an excellent service. A crèche, first registered in 1958, has never really functioned because of lack of support.

There were also three registrations for daily minders, two being for a maximum of fourteen children each.

Antenatal There was no change in the number of medical antenatal sessions held, but a further decrease of 195 in the total number of women attending these sessions. First attendances were less by 72 primiparae and 105 multiparae and 52 fewer attended for blood tests only.

No. of expectant mothers who attended municipal antenatal clinics during the year	1800**
Average attendance per session during the year ...	12.3
No. confined in 1959	1131*
No. aborted in 1959	17
No. of the above confined in Freedom Fields Hospital	239
No. confined at Alexandra Maternity Home ...	153
No. confined municipal midwives	343
No. confined Devonport Maternity Home ...	395
Confined in Ambulance	1
No. left Plymouth	90

* Includes 18 stillbirths.

** Includes 335 for bloods only

Character of labour in 1,131 confinements:—

Spontaneous	1011
Instrumental	47
Caesarean	14
Induction	56
Bimanual	1
Not known	2

The following abnormalities were found in cases attending for the first time in 1959:

1. Contracted pelvis :—	
Minor	2
Major	—
2. Toxaemia	19
3. Syphilis	2
4. Gonorrhoea	–
5. Cardiac diseases	3
6. Respiratory diseases	9
7. Anaemia, marked	33

Routine Wassermann and Kahn tests have been done at our antenatal clinics since April, 1943, with the following results:—

	No. done	*No. positive*
1943	825	5
1944	1,001	16
1945	774	7
1946	376	1
1947	1,109	9
1948	2,082	20
1949	1,840	21
1950	1,498	8
1951	1,035	22
1952	1,010	5
1953	1,085	7
1954	850	7
1955	795	7
1956	861	11
1957	955	2
1958	1,113	3
1959	1,057	4

Routine Rh. testing has been done since 1948. Results are as follows:—

	No. done	*No. negative*
1948	1,996	321
1949	1,840	363
1950	1,495	344
1951	1,062	229
1952	1,022	199
1953	1,060	243
1954	845	171
1955	800	151
1956	871	181
1957	955	198
1958	1,101	251
1959	1,049	228

Routine haemoglobin estimations; Number done—1,086.

Hb.%	*No. done*	*Percentage of total*
100	3	0.27
90–100	57	5.2
80–90	357	32.9
70–80	467	43.0
60–70	168	15.4
50–60	25	2.4
40–50	9	0.83
	1,086	

Only 5.5 per cent of the routine haemoglobin tests gave a haemoglobin percentage of 90 and over, whereas 43 per cent recorded a haemoglobin percentage of between 70 and 80. Although the reason is not apparent it would seem from these results that anaemia was much more prevalent among expectant mothers than in 1958 in spite of the wonderfully good summer and general prosperity.

Postnatal

As a general practitioner was booked for 93 per cent of domiciliary confinements, still fewer women were due to attend our special postnatal clinic. In spite of a second and sometimes a third appointment being sent when the first appointment was not kept, only 83 women out of 180 actually attended.

No. of women given an appointment	180
No. of first attendances	83
No. of re-attendances	23
No. requiring advice or treatment	65

Hospital Maternity Homes

Eight hundred and ninety-three Plymouth women were admitted to the Alexandra and Devonport Maternity Homes for confinement on social as distinct from medical grounds.

Mass Radiography of Expectant Mothers

Seven hundred and twenty-three expectant mothers were referred from our antenatal clinics for mass radiography, but only 476 attended, about 65 per cent. No active lesions were found but three women with old healed lesions were kept under observation.

Relaxation and Mothercraft Classes

Classes were held each week at Crownhill, Honicknowle and Stonehouse Centres and continued to be popular and well attended.

Attendances were as follows:—

	Crownhill	*Honicknowle*	*Stonehouse*
Number of sessions	52	50	101
1st attendances	197	113	315
Re-attendances	1,442	796	2,276
Average attendance ...	31.5	18.2	25.7

Supervision of Midwives

Number notifying their intention to practise	89
Number practising in the area at 31.12.59	62

	As Midwife
Municipal (including non-medical supervisor of midwives and tutor)	27
In private practice	1
Alexandra Maternity Home	7
Freedom Fields Hospital	20
Devonport Maternity Home	7
	62

Thirty-two district cases were attended by midwives in private practice (29 by one midwife).

Approximately 74 per cent of confinements, district and institutional were attended by midwives only.

Other notifications received under the Central Midwives Board rules were:

Notification of artificial feeding	581
Notification of stillbirth	3
Notification of death	–
Notification of having laid out a dead body ...	3
Notification of liability to be a source of infection	8

Medical aid was sought by midwives in 319 cases for the following reasons:

	For mother during pregnancy		
(*i*)	Toxaemia	7	
	Raised B.P.	14	
	Albuminuria	2	
	Eclamptic fit	1	
	A.P.H.	13	
	Transverse lie	1	
	Hydramnios	1	
	Breech	5	
	Post maturity	3	
	Abortion	1	
	Threatened abortion	1	
		—	49
(*ii*)	*For mother during labour*		
	Ruptured perineum	107	
	Lacerated vagina	3	
	Episiotomy	4	
	Malpresentation	2	
	Foetal distress	18	
	Prolonged labour	40	
	Retained placenta	7	
	Fall with shock	1	
	Premature labour	12	
		—	194
(*iii*)	*For mother during puerperium*		
	P.P.H.	24	
	Feeding difficulties	2	
	Raised B.P.	15	
	Loss of weight and poor condition of mother ...	2	
	Mastitis	1	
		—	44
(*iv*)	*For infant:*		
	Bleeding cord	1	
	Stillbirth	1	
	Unsatisfactory condition	13	
	Discharging eyes	6	
	Imperforate anus	1	
	Cyanosis and blue asphyxia	7	
	White asphyxia	2	
	Malformation of toes	1	
		—	32
			319

Notification of artificial feeding

Notification of artificial feeding was received in respect of 31 per cent of domiciliary live births which means that 69 per cent of these babies were breast fed on the fourteenth day.

Hospital notifications of artificial feeding show a slightly higher percentage breast fed on or about the tenth day, as 81 per cent of babies were breast fed on leaving the Devonport Maternity Home and 72 per cent on leaving the Alexandra Maternity Home.

Municipal Midwifery Service

Our establishment is 27 midwives, plus a superintendent midwife and a tutor, and for most of the year we were at least one short. In September 3 more midwives were approved by the Central Midwives Board for teaching purposes, bringing our number of teaching midwives up to 11.

Twenty-five pupils were enrolled, one left to be married, 21 were due to sit the Part II examination of the Central Midwives Board in 1959, and they all passed.

Although first attendances at the midwives' antenatal sessions were down by 46, the total number of expectant mothers attending was 183 more than in the previous year. Midwives find these sessions very useful and time saving. See table on page 38a.

The total number of confinements attended was 1,821, 93 per cent of cases having a doctor booked. The forceps rate was 3.5 per cent. The stillbirth rate was 8 per 1,000 births, whereas the rate for the Alexandra Maternity Home was 3.1, and that for the Devonport Maternity Home 3.

The municipal midwives get thirty-six hours off each week, i.e. two nights and one day, and five weeks holiday each year.

It is often not possible to engage staff for relief duties, and then all relief has to be provided from within the service, so that there can be periods of considerable strain for individual midwives, especially when the staff is depleted by sickness. With an increased establishment this could be remedied.

The midwife's working conditions are otherwise good and the contrast between today and less than thirty years ago when midwives were working in private practice is almost unbelievable.

ANTENATAL CLINICS—MIDWIVES' SESSIONS

	Beacon Park	*Beaumont Hut*	*Crownhill*	*Devonport Park*	*Efford*	*Erne-settle*	*Honick-nowle*	*St. Budeaux*	*Southway*	*Town Hall, Stonehouse*	*Totals*
No. of midwives' sessions held ...	52	101	48	51	51	53	49	51	49	50	555
1st attendances	185	290	55	226	90	65	146	178	22	118	1375
Re-attendances	788	1417	132	803	370	388	548	622	112	792	5972
Total attendances	973	1707	187	1029	460	453	694	800	134	910	7347
Average attendance per session	18.7	16.9	3.9	20.2	9	8.5	14.2	15.7	2.7	18.2	13.2
No. of transfers from 1958 ...	23	124	15	81	29	21	57	37	5	54	446
Total No. of women attending during 1959	208	414	70	307	119	86	203	215	27	172	1821

The following is a summary of the work done throughout the year:

MUNICIPAL MIDWIVES

Number of cases attended:

(*a*) Doctor *not booked* but present at delivery	4		
(*b*) Doctor *not booked* and not present at delivery ...	123		
(*c*) Doctor *booked* and present at delivery	426		
(*d*) Doctor *booked* but not present at delivery	1268		
		—	1821

Number of cases booked 2313

Number of gas and air and trilene administrations:

	Trilene	*Gas and Air*	
(*a*) Doctor present at delivery ...	113	261	
(*b*) Doctor not present at delivery	169	1042	
	282	1303	
	—	——	1585

Number of instrumental deliveries:

(*a*) Doctor not booked	–		
(*b*) Doctor booked	65		
		—	65

Number of emergency deliveries	–
Number of booked miscarriages	8
Number of patients transferred to hospital for confinement	20
Number of antenatal visits paid	13645
Number of antenatal clinic visits paid	1823

Number of babies who were:

(*a*) entirely breast fed during first two weeks	1189		
(*b*) partly breast fed during first two weeks	48		
(*c*) artificially fed during first two weeks	581		
		——	1818

Number of notifiable puerperal pyrexia cases	15
Number of accouchement sets issued during the year at Welfare Centres	2033

Fees paid to Doctors A sum of £239, being £22 less than last year, was paid by the local authority to general practitioners for 77 accounts submitted under section 14 of the Midwives' Act, 1951.

Maternity and Nursing Homes There are three nursing homes registered to take chronic cases only and between them they have a total of fifty-two beds. There is one mother and baby home which can take eight expectant mothers and five mothers with babies. To all of these routine visits of inspection were paid.

Maternal Mortality

Four women died in Plymouth from causes due to pregnancy and one from pneumonia associated with a pregnancy of 36 weeks. Only three of the deaths due to pregnancy were of Plymouth women, one being due to criminal abortion and two to haemorrhage at 35 and 38 weeks gestation respectively. There were no inward transfers. The maternal mortality rate is 0.80, the provisional rate for England and Wales being 0.38.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Year	England and Wales		Plymouth	
	Per 1,000 *total births*		*Per* 1,000 *total births*	
	Including abortions	*Excluding abortions*	*Including abortions*	*Excluding abortions*
1949	0.98	0.82	1.29	0.48
1950	0.86	0.72	0.55	0.55
1951	0.79	0.65	0.54	0.54
1952	0.72	0.59	0.84	0.56
1953	0.76	0.65	1.61	1.07
1954	0.70	0.59	1.09	0.81
1955	0.64	0.54	0.83	0.83
1956	0.56	0.46	0.27	0.27
1957	0.47	—	0.27	0.27
1958	0.43	—	0.54	0.54
1959	0.38	—	0.80	0.53

Puerperal Pyrexia

Total notifications...	75
Outward transfers...	12
Belonging to Plymouth ...	63

Among the 12 outward transfers, there were 8 cases of uterine sepsis, 2 of infections of the urinary tract, 1 of lobar pneumonia and 1 of engorged breasts and all were hospital deliveries. The puerperal pyrexia rate is 16.86.

The following data refer only to Plymouth cases:—

PLACE OF CONFINEMENT:

Own home	14
Freedom Fields Hospital	14
Devonport Maternity Home	33
Alexandra Maternity Home	2
	63

WHERE TREATED:

Own home	14
Freedom Fields Hospital	14
Devonport Maternity Home	33
Alexandra Maternity Home	2
	63

CAUSES OF PYREXIA:

Sepsis (own home 7, hospital 32)	39
Urinary tract infection	6
Engorged breasts	3
Mastitis	3
P.P.H.	1
Pharyngitis	1
Influenza	1
Pneumonia	1
P.U.O.	8
	63

Mothers' Advice Centres

The Hon. Secretary of the local branch of the Family Planning Association reports another successful year's work and no falling off in the demand for advice which is given at special sessions held by the Association at Beaumont and St. Budeaux Child Welfare Centres.

Attendances were as follows:

	Beaumont Hut Centre	*St. Budeaux Centre*
No. of clinics held	82	46
New cases seen by doctor	424	292
Total return visits	1,992	768
Return visits (seen by doctor)	991	265
Postal returns	400	60

Day Nursery

The children who were allowed to attend the Day Nursery benefitted very much from the happy life they lead there and the excellent training they unknowingly receive from an understanding and competent staff. The difficult child soon ceases to be difficult, the shy child gradually learns to mix happily with others, the poorly nourished soon begins to thrive. As usual the staff arranged a most enjoyable Christmas party at which Santa Claus gave presents to all the children.

The number of children on the register rose from 23 at the beginning of the year to 33 at the end of the year.

	0–2 *years*	2–5 *years*
No. of children admitted during the year	10	24
No. of children discharged during the year	4	20
No. of children registered at the end of the year	7	26
Average daily attendance	4.2	18.4

Dental Treatment of Mothers and Young Children

Report of the Senior Dental Officer—Mr. R. M. Maynard

The following table shows the treatment given to Expectant and Nursing Mothers, and Children under Five Years, during 1959:

	Examined	*Needing Treatment*	*Treated*	*Made Dentally Fit*	*Scalings and Gum Treatment*	*Fillings*	*Silver Nitrate Treatment*	*Crowns and Inlays*	*Extractions*	*General Anaesthetics*	*Dentures*		*Radiographs*
											Full	*Partial*	
Expectant and Nursing Mothers ..	254	242	219	151	66	334	4	–	593	71	53	33	10
Children under Five	367	291	269	253	–	163	17	–	359	171	–	–	25

Sanitary Circumstances of the Area

REPORT OF THE CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

MR. W. G. LOCK

Introduction In presenting my second annual report, I should like to record my appreciation of the continued help given to me by Dr. Peirson and of the loyal support and co-operation of all the staff, which is so essential to the smooth running of the department, particularly in view of the shortage of qualified inspectorial staff.

WATER SUPPLY

Plymouth Water Order, 1959 As from the 1st April, the statutory area of supply was extended to include Princetown and part of the Forest of Dartmoor. Walkhampton village, part of the parish of Horrabridge and part of Milton Combe, which are within the water supply area but which were formerly supplied by Tavistock Rural District Council have also been supplied by Plymouth from the same date.

The water undertaking at Princetown was installed, and administered, by the Tavistock Rural District Council before the change-over.

The area of supply is now 118½ square miles: prior to the 1st April it was 67½ square miles.

Consumption The average daily consumption of water was 15.0 million gallons, an increase of half a million gallons over the daily consumption for the previous year.

Supply Although during the five months from May to September only 10.5 inches of rain fell over the catchment area, as compared with the average of 22.4 inches, the annual rainfall was 77.4 inches, an increase of 8.8 inches over the long term average of 68.6 inches.

When the level of water in the reservoir was at its lowest, which was on the 17th October, only 105 million gallons of water were in store, and it is interesting to note that in 1921, 1947 and 1955, which had dry summers, the lowest quantities in store were 240 million gallons, 290 million gallons and 320 million gallons respectively.

Opportunely, the River Tavy scheme came into operation on the 9th August, and 495 million gallons of water were pumped from the River Tavy at Lopwell from that date until the 31st October. Also, by arrangement with the Rivers Board, compensation water to the River Meavy was withheld from the 11th September to the 31st October and, because of the severe drought, 39 million gallons of water were supplied to Paignton from the Devonport Leat from 11th September to 15th October.

Restrictions The use of hosepipes for washing private cars, or watering private gardens, was prohibited from 17th September to 21st November, because of the water shortage.

River Tavy Scheme The Crownhill Water Treatment Works were completed during the year and were officially opened by Dame Evelyn Sharp, D.B.E., Permanent Secretary to the Minister of Housing and Local Government, on the 3rd October. As previously mentioned, water from Lopwell, after treatment, filtration and testing, was first brought into supply on the 9th August.

The works include rapid gravity filters, with a capacity of 18 million gallons of water daily, and a four million gallons covered filtered water service reservoir: Belliver reservoir has also been covered.

Settling tanks are provided for the River Tavy water, and six million gallons of water per day can now be pumped from Lopwell and treated at Crownhill.

A reaction tank has also been provided for Burrator water, which, apart from that supplied to the high level districts, has been filtered since the 1st September.

Water Treatment The water from the River Tavy is chlorinated, treated with coagulants, settled, filtered and again chlorinated. Burrator water is treated with at least 0.6 parts per million of chlorine at Burrator and, apart from that supplied to the high level districts, is treated with coagulants, filtered and again chlorinated; lime is added to the treated water to correct the pH value.

The Yelverton supply has been treated with an average dose of 1.0 part per million of chlorine gas and 28 lb. per day of lime.

Dousland Filters

It is expected that the construction at Dousland of rapid gravity filters, of a capacity of 1½ million gallons of water daily, will be commenced during 1960 to supply the high level districts.

Bacteriological Examination

During 1959, with a view to ensuring that a pure supply of water was maintained, 128 routine samples were examined and submitted to bacteriological examination. The results of these examinations are shown in the following table:—

Source	*Total Number of Samples*	*B. Coli present in 100 ml.*	*B. Coli absent in 100 ml.*
From City Mains ...	120	9 (7 non-faecal)	111
From Wells and Springs ...	8	3 (all faecal)	5
GRAND TOTALS ...	128	12 (7 non-faecal)	116

In addition to the samples shown in the above table, whilst water was being obtained from Lopwell Dam, from Monday, 10th August, 1959, to Sunday, 1st November, 1959, inclusive, 169 samples (daily sampling) of water were obtained from the covered reservoir at Crownhill, which receives the Lopwell water after treatment, and submitted to the Public Health Laboratory for bacteriological examination. From August 10th to 31st August, the supply was from Lopwell. From 1st September to 1st November the supply was mixed, consisting of water from Lopwell and Burrator. With the exception of two samples taken on Sunday, 13th September, 1959 (West Section – 25 non-faecal: East Section – 13 non-faecal coliform bacilli per 100 ml.) all the samples were returned: B.Coli absent in 100 ml.

From 23rd July to 7th August, whilst various tests and treatments were being carried out at the Crownhill Filtration Plant, 81 samples of water were obtained to check the efficiency of the treatment. During this period the water was not being passed into the mains for consumption.

Chemical Analysis

Five samples of water were submitted for chemical analysis. The following table gives a summary of the results of these, the figures representing parts per million:—

CHEMICAL ANALYSIS OF WATER DURING 1959

(parts per million)

	February	*June*	*October*
Temporary Hardness ...	6.0	12.0	7.0
Permanent Hardness ...	18.0	8.0	13.0
Total Hardness	24.0	20.0	20.0
Chlorine as Chlorides ...	11.0	11.0	12.0
Ammonia, saline	0.020	0.012	0.026
Ammonia, albuminoid ...	0.024	0.074	0.090
Nitrates as nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil
Nitrites as nitrogen	Nil	Nil	Nil
Oxygen (absorbed 4 hours at 27° C.)	0.85	0.7	0.45
Metals (zinc, copper and lead)	Nil	Nil	Nil
pH value	6.8	7.0	6.7

Two samples of water were taken to ascertain the fluorine content. One from Burrator Reservoir contained 0.062 parts per million of fluorine, the second, from Lopwell Dam, contained 0.018 parts per million of fluorine.

I am indebted to the Water Engineer for part of the foregoing information.

SWIMMING POOLS

Samples of water were taken regularly for bacteriological examination from the swimming pools in the City, and the results are shown in the following table:—

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION OF SAMPLES OF WATER OBTAINED FROM BATHING POOLS IN THE CITY DURING 1959.

Source	*Total No. Samples*	*B. Coli present in 100 ml.*	*B. Coli absent in 100 ml.*
Tinside Bathing Pool (sea water) ...	10	3 (3 faecal)	7
Mount Wise Ladies' Bathing Pool (sea water)	12	3 (3 faecal)	9
Mount Wise Men's Bathing Pool (sea water)	12	3 (2 faecal)	9
Mount Wise Infants' Paddling Pool (city mains)	12	4 (3 faecal)	8
Mount Wise Infants' Boating Pool (sea water)	12	4 (3 faecal)	8
Plymouth College Bathing Pool (city mains)	7	4 (4 faecal)	3
Munday House (city mains)	7	4 (2 faecal)	3
Glenholt Camp (city mains)	7	4 (3 faecal)	3
Pennycross Primary School (city mains)	11	1 (faecal)	10
Central Park Paddling Pools (city mains)	10	6 (5 faecal)	4
Devonport Park Paddling Pool (city mains)	12	5 (3 faecal)	7
GRAND TOTALS	112	41 (32 faecal)	71

The Tinside and Mount Wise Ladies' and Men's Pools are filled by pumping from the sea. The pools are changed two to three times per week, depending upon the state of the tides. Chlorine is automatically added whilst the pools are being filled. The water in the Tinside pool is circulated and chlorine is automatically added during circulation. Chlorine is added by hand daily to the water of the ladies' and men's pools at Mount Wise in addition to that added during the filling of the pools. The Mount Wise Infants' Boating Pool is filled by pumping from the sea, and changed two to three times per week. Chlorine is added by hand daily to this pool. The Mount Wise Infants' Paddling Pool is filled daily from the city mains and chlorine is added by hand.

The other swimming pools filled from the city mains are changed once weekly, and chlorine is added daily by hand. The two park paddling pools are filled from the city mains and are changed twice weekly, chlorine being added by hand daily.

SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

The following improvements to the main drainage system of the city have either been completed or were in progress during the year:—

Pennycross Area Honicknowle Lane is now being widened from its junction with Ham Drive as far as Burrington Farm. While this work is in progress the opportunity is being taken to extend the existing foul sewers southwards, so that they may serve the Greyhound Stadium area when this is developed for industrial purposes. The cost of this work and of providing adequate surface water sewers for the future development in this area of Pennycross amounts to £7,500.

Eggbuckland Area Work was commenced on the enlargement of the foul sewers and the provision of new storm water sewers in the Eggbuckland area between Downside Avenue and Eggbuckland Church and also on the enlargement of the sewers in Goosewell Hill between Eggbuckland Village and Austin Avenue. The existing sewers have been laid for many years and are not of sufficient capacity to take the flow from the recent and proposed development in the area. These new drainage works are estimated to cost £13,560.

This area of Eggbuckland drains to the new Plymouth/Plympton Joint Sewage Disposal Works at Marsh Mills.

Tamerton Foliot Area The sewers serving the houses in Old Warleigh Lane were found to be defective and have been replaced with new foul and surface water sewers. The cost amounted to £1,200.

Reconstruction of old Masonry Sewers Short lengths of masonry sewer were found to be defective in Waterloo Street and Underhill Road, Stoke, and have been replaced, using stoneware pipes. Expenditure on this type of work carried out this year amount to £1,900.

I am indebted to the City Engineer for this information.

SANITARY INSPECTION OF THE AREA

The number of complaints of housing defects and nuisances received and given attention by the Health Department during the year was 1,341, a slight increase in the number received during 1958.

Prosecutions On only four occasions was it necessary to arrange for summonses to be served on owners of properties in respect of their failure to comply with Abatement Notices. In two cases, Nuisance Orders were made by the Magistrates and subsequently it became necessary for the work to be carried out by the City Engineer in default of the owners, the costs being charged to them. In one instance, the work was done by the owner before the case was heard by the Magistrates, and the necessity for the making of a Nuisance Order did not arise. As the remaining property became vacant, and was effectively secured and made safe, it was not considered expedient to proceed further under the Public Health Act.

Works in default of owners At four properties, repairs were carried out by the City Engineer in default of the owners and at their expense. Two cases, already mentioned in the previous paragraph, concerned houses which were the subjects of Nuisance Orders made by the Magistrates early in the year in respect of general housing defects, and two cases were in connection with drainage work, carried out following the failure of the owners to comply with Notices served under Section 39 of the Public Health Act, 1936. In one instance, the cost of the drainage work was recovered from the War Damage Commission.

Moveable Dwellings In May, a case was heard by the Magistrates in connection with the stationing of a caravan on land on the outskirts of the city, and which was not licensed for the purpose. The case was found proved and the defendants, who pleaded guilty, were given conditional discharges on payment of the Court costs. Subsequently, an application was received for a licence to place a caravan on the land which was refused by the Health Committee owing to the unsuitability of the site. An appeal was lodged against the Council's decision by the owner of the land, but this was later withdrawn and the site vacated.

Factories

Details of the sanitary inspection of factories under the Factories Act, 1937, are given in the following tables:—

1. INSPECTIONS for purposes of provisions as to health.

Premises (i)	*Number on Register* (ii)	*Number of*		
		Inspections (iii)	*Written Notices* (iv)	*Occupiers prosecuted* (v)
1. Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by local authorities	59	69	2	—
2. Factories not included in (1) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local authority	554	437	14	—
3. Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises) ...	62	70	7	—
TOTAL	675	576	23	—

PREMISES INSPECTED.

The following table shows the number of inspections of various premises carried out during the year, together with information regarding the action taken as a result of these inspections:—

Premises Inspected	Inspections or Visits	Intimation Notices served or Improvements required	Intimation Notices complied with or Improvements effected	Statutory Notices served during the year	Statutory Notices complied with during the year
Houses inspected (Public Health and Housing Acts) ...	2,738	1,033	—	—	—
Houses reinspected (Public Health and Housing Acts)	7,068	—	927	58	125
No. of premises (other than houses) inspected ...	284	43	41	—	—
No. of Interviews	463	—	—	—	—
Visits to contacts of infectious diseases	10	—	—	—	—
No. of houses visited regarding:—					
Notifiable diseases	624	—	—	—	—
Visits regarding Food Poisoning	191	—	—	—	—
Bakehouses	124	10	13	—	—
Butchers	624	104	101	—	—
Cinemas and Amusement Places	40	1	1	—	—
Common Lodging Houses	12	2	2	—	—
Dairies and Milk shops	633	16	13	—	—
Food Vehicles	153	56	44	—	—
Fresh Fish Shops	71	5	5	—	—
Fresh Fish Carts	40	3	3	—	—
Fried Fish and Chip Shops	174	24	28	1	1
Fruit and vegetable shops	342	16	15	—	—
Hairdressing establishments	113	6	4	—	—
Ice Cream Premises	312	7	7	—	—
Knackers Yards	6	1	1	—	—
Markets	36	3	2	—	—
Meat Vehicles	179	1	1	—	—
Number of shops visited regarding Merchandise Marks Act	239	10	9	—	—
Milk Vehicles	37	—	—	—	—
Mobile snack bars	7	2	2	—	—
Offensive Trades	27	5	5	—	—
Pet Shops	28	—	—	—	—
Premises to examine foodstuffs	1,092	—	—	—	—
Provision Shops	886	141	139	1	1
Public Conveniences	732	35	33	—	—
Public Houses	33	4	6	—	—
Rag Flock premises	8	—	—	—	—
Restaurants and other food preparation premises ...	693	42	51	—	—
Schools	98	15	14	—	—
Second-hand shops	28	3	2	—	—
Shops (under Shops Act)	53	5	4	—	—
Sites	621	97	94	—	—
Slaughterhouses	21	—	—	—	—
Smoke observations	26	1	1	—	—
Swimming baths	71	—	—	—	—
Tents, Vans, Sheds, etc.	78	3	4	—	—
Tips	37	1	1	—	—
Houses inspected for infestation by rats or mice ...	651	649	—	—	—
Houses reinspected for infestation by rats or mice ...	1,049	—	656	—	—
Premises other than houses inspected for infestation by rats or mice	506	510	—	—	—
Premises other than houses reinspected for infestation by rats or mice	601	—	517	—	—
Rent investigations	151	—	—	—	—
Miscellaneous	395	—	—	—	—
Water Courses	108	—	—	—	—

2. Cases in which Defects were found.

Particulars (i)	*Number of cases in which defects were found*				*Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted* (vi)
	Found (ii)	*Remedied* (iii)	*Referred to H.M. Inspector* (iv)	*Referred by H.M. Inspector* (v)	
Want of cleanliness(s.1)	1	1	–	–	–
Overcrowding (s. 2)	–	–	–	–	–
Unreasonable temperature (s. 3)	–	–	–	–	–
Inadequate ventilation (s. 4)	1	1	–	–	–
Ineffective drainage of floors (s. 6)	–	–	–	–	–
Sanitary Conveniences (s. 7)(*a*) Insufficient ...	16	16	–	–	–
(*b*) Unsuitable or defective ...	4	4	–	–	–
(*c*) Not separate for sexes	1	1	–	–	–
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to Outwork)	1	1	1	–	–

Rodent Control

The number of complaints of rats and mice infestation received during the year was 927, and inspections made by members of the staff of the Health Department in this connection totalled 2,807: of this latter number, 1,700 inspections concerned private dwelling houses and 1,107 inspections were in respect of premises other than dwelling houses. Private dwelling houses found to be infested with rats or mice numbered 649, and inspections of premises other than dwelling houses revealed rodent infestation in 510 instances.

By the end of the year, with the co-operation of owners and occupiers, successful treatments had been effected in respect of 656 houses and 517 other premises.

Treatment of Sewers

Two further campaigns were carried out during the year, one of five and another of four weeks duration. The test baiting carried out in the areas previously treated with poisoned bait showed there had been a considerable decrease in the rat population. Some areas have remained stubborn, but even in such areas it is felt that an increase in the rat population has been prevented by carrying out these campaigns. These "stubborn" areas are mainly near docks, the waterfront or in areas where "blitz" property has not yet been entirely cleared.

For the information relating to the treatment of sewers, I am indebted to the City Engineer.

Rag Flock

Six samples of filling materials were taken for analysis during the year under the Rag Flock and Other Filling Materials Act, 1951, of which two consisted of rag flock, two of cotton felt and two of coir fibre. All these samples were satisfactory.

Disinfestation

The number of disinfestations of furniture by means of hydrogen cyanide carried out during the year was 16, of which 10 related to the effects of families moving to Council dwellings, and one to those of a family being evicted from a Council house.

In addition, 281 premises were treated in respect of vermin infestation by means of spraying with insecticides, and 96 wasps' nests were destroyed.

HOUSING

1. Inspection of Dwelling-Houses During the Year:—

(1) (*a*) Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for defects (under Public Health and Housing Acts) 2,738

(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose 9,806

(2) (*a*) Number of dwelling-houses (included in sub-head (1) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Consolidated Regulations, 1925 and 1932 ... 226

(*b*) Number of inspections made for the purpose 574

(3) Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation 253

(4) Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation 1,062

2. Remedy of Defects During the Year Without the Service of Formal Notices:—

Number of defective dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Local Authority or their Officers 802

3. Action under Statutory Powers During the Year:—

(*a*) Proceedings under Sections 9, 10 and 12 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring repairs 29

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(*a*) By owners 50

(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners 3

(*b*) Proceedings under Public Health Acts:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which notices were served requiring defects to be remedied 58

(2) Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of formal notices:—

(*a*) By owners 125

(*b*) By Local Authority in default of owners 4

(*c*) Proceedings under Sections 16 and 23 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	9
(2) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders	15
(3) Number of Undertakings not to use unfit houses accepted	—
(4) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	7
(5) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined	—
(6) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted	2
(7) Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit following acceptance of scheme	2

(*d*) Proceedings under Section 18 of the Housing Act, 1957:—

(1) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were made	7
(2) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which Closing Orders were determined, the tenement or rooms having been rendered fit	—
(3) Number of separate tenements or underground rooms in respect of which schemes to render fit accepted	1

4. Housing Act, 1957, Part IV—Overcrowding:—

(*a*) (1) Number of dwellings overcrowded at the end of the year	50
(2) Number of families dwelling therein	64
(3) Number of persons dwelling therein	376
(*b*) Number of new cases of overcrowding during the year ...	38
(*c*) (1) Number of cases of overcrowding relieved during the year	132
(2) Number of persons concerned in such cases	703

Legal Proceedings

In February, an appeal was heard at the County Court against a Closing Order made by the City Council in respect of three basement rooms. The appeal was allowed, subject to the conditions that the dampness existing in all the rooms would be remedied and a ventilator provided in one of the rooms used as a kitchen.

An appeal was also lodged against the requirements of a notice served under Section 9 of the Housing Act, 1957. The hearing of the appeal, however, was adjourned *sine die,* the owner's solicitors requesting the Council to carry out the works and recover the costs incurred by instalments. The house has now been satisfactorily repaired at a cost of approximately £816.

Another appeal followed the making by the City Council of a demolition order in respect of a property comprising five sub-standard dwellings, arranged on three floors, and which was in a state of extensive disrepair. The owner's appeal was allowed and the order quashed. Agreement has now been reached with the owner, who will carry out repairs and improvements to the premises.

CLEARANCE AREAS

Representations have been made during the year in respect of houses in Morice Street, Penlee Road and South Hill, Devonport, Newport Street, Stonehouse, Neswick Street, Plymouth and at Tamerton Foliot.

The number of unfit houses involved is 32, which are included in 10 Clearance Areas. These houses provide accommodation for 38 families, consisting of 90 persons, who, subject to confirmation of the Orders, will have to be provided with alternative dwellings. In addition, other families will have to be displaced in order to enable satisfactory redevelopment to take place.

CONFIRMATION OF ORDERS

The following orders were confirmed by the Minister of Housing and Local Government during the year:—

CLEARANCE ORDERS

Name of Order	*No. of unfit houses*	*No. of families therein*	*Date confirmed*
Camden Street, 1958	2	2	10.3.59
Guildford Street, 1958	2	3	10.3.59
North Street, 1958	4	5	16.6.59
TOTALS ...	8	10	—

The Minister refused to confirm a Clearance Order in respect of two properties in Devonshire Street: these properties have now been repaired by the owners. Two houses (not included in the above total) were excluded by the Minister from a Clearance Order and Area.

COMPULSORY PURCHASE ORDERS

Name of Order	*No. of unfit houses*	*No. of families therein*	*Date confirmed*
Crownhill Road, 1958	3	4	13. 4.59
Zoar Cotts, Whitleigh, 1958	3	2	22. 4.59
North Street, 1958	9	12	30. 4.59
Southside Street, 1958	5	7	29. 5.59
Cremyll Street, Stonehouse, 1958 ...	15	16	20. 8.59
Exeter Street, 1958	5	8	9. 9.59
Claremont Street, 1958	25	39	23. 9.59
Clarence Street Area, 1958	45	85	25.11.59
Looe Street, 1958	10	3	21.12.59
TOTALS	120	176	—

Six of these Orders were confirmed by the Minister with the following modifications:—

Ten houses, not included in the total of houses shown in the table, were excluded from the Orders and the Clearance Areas. In the cases of six of these properties, the Minister agreed that the houses were unfit, but indicated that the Council should deal with the unfitness under other powers.

Five houses, not included in the above table, were changed from "pink" to "grey" and three houses were changed from "pink" to "pink hatched yellow".

Well-maintained Payments Well-maintained payments which the Minister has directed shall be made have been negotiated and settled with the owners of sixteen properties in the total sum of £1,840. 13s. 0d.

Tamerton Foliot During the year, negotiations have taken place with the owners of 39 houses in Tamerton Foliot which the Council considered to be unfit and suitable for inclusion in Clearance Areas, but in respect of which proposals were invited from the owners for the repair and improvement of the properties. Proposals were received from the owners of only 13 of these houses and although at the end of the year the negotiations were still proceeding, at the time of going to press, final decisions have been reached by the City Council.

Of the 13 houses, in respect of one an undertaking from the owner to demolish and rebuild his property has been accepted, three have been made the subjects of closing orders; in one case it has been agreed that an old coach house and stable can be converted into a garage for use in conjunction with the owner's private house which is adjacent; four houses have been included in compulsory purchase orders and four in clearance orders. Of the remaining 26 houses, the City Council have decided to purchase two by agreement with the owner, two have been dealt with as individually unfit houses, seventeen have been included in compulsory purchase orders and five in clearance orders.

In addition to the 39 houses, 6 individually unfit houses have been dealt with, three by the making of demolition orders, one by the making of a closing order, one by inclusion in a compulsory purchase order, and one by the acceptance from the owner of an undertaking not to use the premises for human habitation.

The inspection of houses in the city suitable for inclusion in Clearance Areas has continued and further representations will be made during the coming year.

Rent Act, 1957

The following is a summary of action taken in connection with Certificates of Disrepair:—

Applications for Certificates of Disrepair outstanding at the beginning of the year	2
Applications for Certificates of Disrepair received during the year	5
Notices of intention to issue Certificates of Disrepair given ...	5
Undertakings given by landlords and accepted by the Housing Committee	3
Certificates of Disrepair issued	4
Applications for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair outstanding at the beginning of the year	2
Applications for cancellation of Certificates of Disrepair received during the year	–
Certificates of Disrepair cancelled where no objections received from tenants	2

Improvement Grants

Although applications for Improvement Grants are dealt with by the City Engineer, all cases where grants are likely to be made are referred to the Health Department, whose responsibility it is:—

(i) to indemnify each property against demolition for the period of fifteen years,

(ii) to specify the length of time that each house will provide satisfactory housing accommodation, and

(iii) to provide a schedule of repairs which should be carried out at the same time as the works of improvement.

During the year, 58 visits have been made to houses in connection with Standard Grants and 31 visits in connection with Discretionary Grants.

Bacteriological Examination of Milk

Of the 418 samples of milk taken for bacteriological examination, 417 gave satisfactory results; one sample failed the test.

The following table shows the number of samples of various descriptions of milk submitted to the Methylene Blue Test, and the results:—

METHYLENE BLUE TEST

Description of Milk	*Total Number of Samples*	*Satisfactory*	*Unsatisfactory*
Tuberculin Tested (farm bottled) ...	8	7	1
Pasteurised	366	366	Nil
Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised) ...	44	44	Nil
Totals	418	417	1

Phosphatase Test

A total of 418 samples of milk (373 Pasteurised and 45 Tuberculin Tested (Pasteurised)) were obtained and submitted to the Phosphatase Test for checking the efficiency of the pasteurising process. All these samples were returned as satisfactory.

Turbidity Test

Eleven samples of sterilised milk were submitted to the Turbidity Test and all were found to be satisfactory.

Examination of Milk for Tubercle Bacilli

Eighteen samples of milk (7 from ordinary herds, 11 from Tuberculin Tested herds) were examined biologically for the presence of Tubercle Bacilli. All the samples were returned negative.

Licences under the Milk (Special Designations) Orders, 1949/54

The following table shows the number of licences to use the various designations applied to milk, issued during the year:—

Description of Licence	*No. Issued*
Pasteuriser's Licence (High Temperature Short Time Process)	2
Dealer's "Tuberculin Tested" Licence	33
Dealer's "Pasteurised" Licence	223
Dealer's "Sterilised" Licence	280
TOTAL	538

Chemical Analysis of Milk

Thirty samples of Pasteurised Milk, 1 sample of Pasteurised (Channel Island) Milk, 3 samples of Sterilised Milk, 1 sample Tuberculin Tested (Channel Island) Milk and 3 samples of ordinary raw milk were obtained for analysis. Two of the samples of ordinary raw milk were returned as "Not genuine," and letters of caution were sent to the producers concerned.

Ice Cream

The number of applications for registration of premises for the sale of pre-packed ice cream was 53.

Chemical Analysis of Ice Cream

During the year, 4 samples of ice cream were submitted to chemical analysis. All the samples were found to be genuine.

The results of these samples are given in the following tables:

TABLE OF CHEMICAL QUALITY OF ICE CREAM

Sample No.	*Total Fat %*	*Sample No.*	*Butter Fat %*	*Sample No.*	*Non-Fatty Milk Solids %*	*Sample No.*	*Sugar %*	*Sample No.*	*Solids Total %*
1	9.65	1	* 9.65	1	13.6	2	15.5	1	39.8
3	9.40	—	—	2	12.2	1	14.0	2	37.06
2	6.62	—	—	3	9.4	4	11.6	3	34.9
4	6.4	4	* 6.4	4	7.9	3	11.5	4	28.8
Average	8.017				10.775		13.15		35.14

* Samples Nos. 1 and 4 were sold as "Dairy Ice Cream".

Bacteriological Examination of Samples of Ice Cream

During the year, 30 samples of ice-cream were submitted to the form of Methylene Blue Test prescribed by the Ministry of Health. The table below gives the results of these tests:—

Grade	*Hot Mix*	*Cold Mix*	*Totals*
Grade 1. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—4½ hours or more	20	Nil	20
Grade 2. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—2½ to 4 hours	8	Nil	8
Grade 3. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—½ to 2 hours	Nil	Nil	Nil
Grade 4. Time taken to reduce methylene blue—0 hours	2	Nil	2
TOTALS	30	Nil	30

Of the 30 samples of "Hot Mix", 3 were pre-packed, all of which were placed in Grade 1.

FOOD AND DRUGS

Adulteration The various samples of food and drugs submitted for analysis during the year are classified in the following table, together with the number of the various articles which were found to be adulterated:—

	Official Samples		*Informal Samples*		*Total No.*
	Genuine	*Adulterated*	*Genuine*	*Adulterated*	
Butter	–	–	5	–	5
Condensed F.C. Milk ...	–	–	4	–	4
Condensed M.S. Milk ...	–	–	1	–	1
Cordials	–	–	4	–	4
Coffee	–	–	4	–	4
Clotted Cream	–	–	3	–	3
Double Cream	–	–	1	–	1
Flour	–	–	3	–	3
Ground Almonds ...	–	–	4	–	4
Ground Spices	–	–	4	–	4
Gin	–	–	1	–	1
Grapefruit Juice ...	–	–	1	–	1
Honey	–	–	4	–	4
Ice Cream	–	–	4	–	4
Jam	–	–	4	–	4
Marzipan Paste	–	–	4	1	5
Meat and Fish Pastes ...	–	–	4	–	4
Malt Vinegar	–	–	4	–	4
Non-Brewed Condiment	–	–	1	–	1
Oranges	–	–	1	–	1
Olive Oil	–	–	5	–	5
Pork Sausages	–	–	4	–	4
Peaches in Syrup ...	–	–	1	–	1
Pasteurised Milk ...	30	–	–	–	30
Pasteurised Milk (C.I.) ...	1	–	–	–	1
Rum	–	–	2	–	2
Raw Milk	2	2	–	–	4
Sterilised Milk	3	–	–	–	3
Self-raising Flour ...	–	–	1	–	1
Table Jelly	–	–	4	–	4
Tincture of Iodine ...	–	–	4	–	4
Whiskey	–	–	2	–	2
TOTALS ...	36	2	84	1	123

FOOD AND DRUGS SAMPLES REPORTED NOT GENUINE

Article	*Nature of Adulteration*	*Action taken*
Marzipan Paste	20% deficient in Ground Almonds	Letter of Caution
Raw Milk ...	3% deficient in fat	Letter of Caution
Raw Milk ...	2% deficient in fat	Letter of Caution

Slaughterhouses and Meat Inspection

Details of the number of animals killed in the Plymouth Area and the number of carcases of home-killed meat dealt with from other centres are shown in the following table:—

	Slaughtered in Plymouth Area	*Received from other centres*	*Totals*
Bovines	9,488	2,584	12,072
Calves	165	254	419
Sheep	10,737	20,324	31,061
Pigs	5,609	14,190	19,799
	25,999	37,352	63,351

The total weight of meat and offal condemned during the year from animals killed inside and outside the city was 86 tons 16 cwts. 2 qtrs. 23 lbs., approximately 24 tons less than the previous year.

Details of the number of whole carcases condemned and of carcases of which some part or organ was condemned are shown in the table which follows:—

	Cattle excluding Cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep and Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Horses*
Number killed ...	4,487	5,001	165	10,737	5,609	—
Number inspected ...	5,254	6,818	419	31,061	19,799	—
All diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci: Whole carcases condemned	15	91	27	192	30	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	1,615	3,218	18	2,664	748	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease and other conditions, excluding Tuberculosis and Cysticerci	31.02%	48.53%	10.74%	9.19%	3.92%	—
Tuberculosis only Whole carcases condemned	5	21	1	—	2	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	114	354	18	—	140	—
Percentage of the number inspected affected with Tuberculosis ...	2.26%	5.50%	4.53%	—	.71%	—

	Cattle excluding Cows	*Cows*	*Calves*	*Sheep and Lambs*	*Pigs*	*Horses*
CYSTICERCOSIS Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	30	14	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	28	12	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—	—

Of the four carcases not treated by refrigeration, two were disposed of for animal feeding, one was condemned on account of generalised tuberculosis, and the other carcase could not be traced, the affected head having been imported from the area of another local authority.

The Tuberculosis (Cornwall and West Devon Eradication Area) Order, 1959

Although from March onwards, the Public Abattoir was used as a centre for the slaughter of re-actors under this Order, and an increase in the percentage of animals killed at the Abattoir found to be infected with tuberculosis might have been anticipated, it is interesting to record that the figure is considerably below that of last year. Although generally there has been an improvement in the quality of meat produced at the Abattoir and in that imported into the meat market, it is felt that the drop in the tuberculosis figure is largely due to the success of the "free testing period" and to the fact that a number of suspect animals were not found to be infected.

Several of the suspect animals, however, were of poor quality and subsequently condemned as unfit for human consumption, which is also a reflection of the weeding out which has accompanied the activities of the officers of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food, and augurs well for future animal health. The scheme has been welcomed by the meat traders at the Abattoir and meat market and whereas in the past tuberculosis has been a major cause of condemnation and a considerable financial loss, it is now receding as a problem to meat inspectors and the meat trade generally.

Unsound Foodstuffs

The following summary indicates the quantity of foodstuffs examined and found to be unfit for food:—

Tinned Goods	*Tons*	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*
Meat	2	11	0	9
Ham	2	3	1	17
Fish	–	12	3	15
Milk	–	7	1	2
Soup	–	4	1	13
Fruit	3	7	0	0
Vegetables	1	10	3	11
Jams and Marmalade	–	6	2	2
Cream	–	1	13	7
Various	–	1	2	22

Provisions	*Tons*	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*
Fresh Vegetables	–	–	1	12
Fresh Fruit	–	2	2	4
Dried Fruit	–	10	1	12
Flour	3	15	5	26
Cereals	–	4	2	11
Biscuits	1	17	0	14
Sweets and Chocolate	–	–	2	3
Cheese	–	1	3	10
Cakes and Cake Mixture	–	3	2	18
Margarine	–	2	4	24
Poultry	–	15	2	19
Miscellaneous	–	12	2	20
Tea	–	–	–	12

Meat Products	*Tons*	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*
Bacon and Ham	–	8	2	19
Sausages and Sausage Meat ...	–	3	2	18

Fish Inspection The following summary indicates the quantity of fish, smoked fish and other varieties examined during the year, and the quantity found to be unfit for food:—

	Tons	*Cwts.*	*Qrs.*	*Lbs.*
QUANTITY OF FISH INSPECTED ...	741	10	0	0
Quantity of mixed fish found to be unfit for human food	5	1	0	21
Quantity of smoked fish found to be unfit for human food	–	8	2	1

Other varieties	
Crabs	221
Fish Cakes	28 dozen
Queens	15 baskets

Inspection of Other Food Premises.

The following table gives details of the number and type of the various food premises within the City, together with the number of inspections made and action taken as a result of these inspections:—

Type of premises	*Number*	*Inspections made*	*Notices served*	*Notices Complied with*
Registered under Section 16 *of the Food and Drugs Act,* 1955*:*				
For sale, manufacture or storage of ice cream	785	312	6	6
Shops for preparation and sale of fried fish and chips	67	174	24	23
For preparation or manufacture of sausages or potted, pressed, pickled or preserved food	188	715	66	69
Restaurants and hotel kitchens	242			
Factories for food preparation and food warehouses (other than registered premises) ...	41			
Butchers	237	624	104	101
Bakehouses	47	139	9	9
Fresh Fish Shops (other than registered premises)	41	71	5	6
General provision shops, greengrocers' shops, confectionery shops, etc. ...	783	886	141	139
Public Houses	269	133	4	6
Dairies and premises licensed to sell milk (registered under Milk and Dairies Regulations, 1949/54)	499	633	16	13
Food Vehicles	—	153	56	44

Merchandise Marks Act

During the year, 239 visits were made to shops and stalls regarding the marking of produce under the Merchandise Marks Act and the occupiers cautioned in those instances where the Act was not being complied with.

Educational Activities

The practice of giving talks to student nurses and trade and women's organisations on the various aspects of food hygiene has been continued during the year.

Contamination of Food

Towards the end of the year, information was received from a nearby local authority that a consignment of apples from the Lebanon received into their area had been found to contain excessive amounts of arsenic and lead, as a result of precautionary spraying by the growers against pests and disease. A small part of this consignment had been forwarded to a wholesaler in Plymouth.

All the affected apples in the Plymouth shops were withdrawn from sale, and as it was found impossible to remove the contamination, the apples were destroyed.

Several cases of food contamination came to the notice of the department during the year, which indicated a certain lack of care in the preparation, storage and handling of food. It was not found necessary to take legal proceedings in any of the cases, but where the premises concerned were within the city boundary, visits were made and the persons concerned cautioned as to the need for greater care being taken. To the firms situated outside the city boundary, warning letters were sent and the Chief Public Health Inspectors of the areas in which the premises were situated were notified.

Infectious Diseases

The following pages give tables showing the occurrence of notifiable infectious diseases in 1959 with observations on certain of the diseases.

Incidence

Table 1 on page 77a shows the number of notifications received during 1959 for each disease classified by age groups.

Table 2 on page 77b shows the quarterly and sex incidence of infectious diseases during 1959.

Table 3 on page 77 shows the number of cases of infectious diseases notified during 1959 with comparative figures for the previous four years.

Mortality

Table 4 on page 78 gives the number of deaths due to Diphtheria, Scarlet Fever, Measles and Whooping Cough in Plymouth in the years 1921–1959. There was one death due to measles, the first one which has occurred from this cause since 1951.

Hospital Admissions and Deaths

Table 5 on page 79 shows the number of Plymouth residents admitted to the Scott Isolation Hospital by reason of infectious disease and the deaths of Plymouth residents occurring in that hospital.

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS

There were 4,643 notifications of infectious diseases during 1959 of which 3,918 were of measles. There were only 817 cases of measles in 1958 and this disease reaches epidemic proportions in Plymouth every two years with unfailing regularity.

Diphtheria

Three cases occurred in the year, none fatal. One case was a child aged 4 years and the others were adults aged 33 and 36 years. The diagnosis was confirmed in hospital on clinical grounds and the bacillus was not found during investigation of the patients or family contacts.

Poliomyelitis The number of cases of poliomyelitis showed a remarkable decline from 51 confirmed cases in 1958 to 2, both non-paralytic, in 1959. It is tempting to attribute the almost complete absence of the disease in 1959 to the extensive immunisation carried out in 1958 and 1959 but it would be unwise to make this claim with such an erratic and almost unpredictable disease. The experience of future years must be awaited before the precise value of vaccination can be fully ascertained. So far the results are extremely hopeful and encourage perserverance with vaccination on as wide a scale as possible.

Scarlet Fever 263 cases were notified in 1959, 161 of them in the last quarter of the year. This is the highest number since 1953 and two or three times as many as have been occurring in recent years. Fortunately the disease appears to be remaining mild in nature.

Food Poisoning The number of cases notified was 25, about the average of recent years but a further 26 were ascertained by other means. One outbreak involving 15 persons was due to Salmonella Newport infection of cooked beef. Three foodhandlers were found to be carriers of this organism and their exclusion from work until free from infection was secured under the Public Health (Infectious Diseases) Regulations, 1953.

Dysentery Eighty cases were notified as clinical cases of dysentery. In 48 cases treated at home specimens were obtained for bacteriological examination and the Sonne dysentery organism was found in 21 cases, Salmonella Typhimurium in one case and Salmonella Newport in one case. The remaining 25 were negative at the time of sampling. As a result of following up contacts of notified cases an additional 37 non-notified possible cases were brought to light of whom 26 were confirmed bacteriologically as cases of Sonne dysentery. Food handlers and school children with positive specimens were excluded from work or school until they became negative which in the case of a few school children was as long as two to three months.

Admissions to Scott Isolation Hospital

I am indebted to Dr. D. F. Johnstone for the following notes and observations on Plymouth residents admitted to the hospital.

"During the year 1959, 682 cases of notified infectious diseases were admitted to the Scott Hospital, 514 of these coming from within the city boundary. This showed a still greater increase over last year (82), largely accounted for by the increase in gastro-intestinal infections. 41 patients remained in hospital, and there were 19 deaths, 9 more than in the previous year.

A brief summary of the cases is shown in the accompanying table.

Cases	*Admitted*	*Confirmed*
Poliomyelitis	19	1
Meningitis	33	3
T.B. Meningitis	1	1
Gastro-intestinal infections ...	152	73
Diphtheria	19	1
Scarlet Fever	14	12
Whooping Cough	7	4
Measles	75	70
Various other infections	194	–

On the whole there was nothing outstanding in the pattern of infections affecting Plymouth during the year, and it seems that a fairly high level of gastro-intestinal infection requiring hospital treatment must be regarded as usual in these days.

With a view to limiting the spread of these infections in the community, very close co-operation with the Health Department was maintained.

As soon as bacteriological results were available from any given case, the Medical Officer of Health was notified and a very energetic search was carried out by his department in the homes of the patients for other likely cases. This often resulted in many other cases coming to light, which would otherwise have been missed.

Although the symptomatic treatment of these cases is generally very successful, the carrier state may persist for many weeks, particularly with the Salmonella Group of organisms. However, no chronic carrier was ever discharged without full permission of the Medical Officer of Health, and before being sent home, the patient or relatives (in the case of a child), were given instructions in personal hygiene in order to prevent the spread of infection after leaving hospital.

Unfortunately, there are no really satisfactory drugs which will remedy the carrier state in these enteric infections, although at the time of writing, a new drug of great promise, is being developed.

There is only one other matter requiring mention, and that is young children with "croup". A number of these small patients were admitted under various diagnoses, such as laryngitis, croup, diphtheria, pneumonia, tonsillitis, etc. Most of them made a good recovery after medical treatment, two required tracheotomy and recovered, but there was one fatal case. Sometimes the parents were quite unaware that their children had anything worse than a "cold in the throat", but some of these apparently mild cases of laryngitis can develop very rapidly, ending in acute laryngeal obstruction. The only safe place for the child with 'croup' is in hospital, where close observation can be kept on the development of the disease and complications dealt with as they arise."

Causes of Death

Staphylococcal Food Poisoning	1
Perforated Intestine	1
Pneumonia (various types)	10
Acute Yellow Atrophy, virus hepatitis ...	1
Acute Laryngo-tracheo Bronchitis	1
Carcinoma Mammae	1
Cyst floor of 3rd ventricle	1
Sub-arachnoid Haemorrhage	1
Patients dead on arrival at hospital	2

TABLE 1.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES NOTIFIED 1959—BY AGE GROUPS.

Disease	*Under 1 Year*	1–2 *Years*	2–3 *Years*	3–4 *Years*	4–5 *Years*	5–10 *Years*	10–15 *Years*	15–20 *Years*	20–25 *Years*	25–35 *Years*	35–45 *Years*	45–65 *Years*	65 *Years and Over*	*Total All Ages*
	No.	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	*No.*	
Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	3
Dysentery	4	6	7	1	5	23	9	1	3	5	4	7	5	80
Encephalitis	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	1	–	3
Erysipelas	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	3	15	7	27
Food Poisoning	–	2	4	1	–	6	2	1	1	–	1	6	1	25
Measles	126	380	496	569	512	1789	36	1	1	6	–	2	–	3918
Meningococcal Infections	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Paratyphoid	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	2
Pneumonia	5	5	6	5	4	13	8	2	6	10	16	52	32	164
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	10	39	22	4	–	–	75
Scarlet Fever	2	4	13	22	27	169	23	2	–	1	–	–	–	263
Typhoid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Typhus	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whooping Cough	14	12	11	12	11	15	1	–	–	–	1	–	–	77
Totals	154	410	537	610	561	2016	80	17	51	48	30	84	45	4643

TABLE 2.

QUARTERLY INCIDENCE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES—PLYMOUTH—1959

Disease	January to March			April to June			July to September			October to December			Totals for Year		
	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.	M.	F.	T.
Diphtheria	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	2	1	2	3
Dysentery	4	4	8	3	5	8	13	7	20	20	24	44	40	40	80
Encephalitis	1	–	1	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	–	1	2	1	3
Erysipelas	1	3	4	3	3	6	3	6	9	3	5	8	10	17	27
Food Poisoning	–	1	1	7	6	13	2	1	3	4	4	8	13	12	25
Measles	358	312	670	1421	1364	2785	244	209	453	8	2	10	2031	1887	3918
Meningococcal Infections ...	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Ophthalmia Neonatorum ...	1	–	1	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	2
Paratyphoid	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1	–	1	1	1	1	2
Pneumonia	45	49	94	12	14	26	3	8	11	18	15	33	78	86	164
Poliomyelitis	1	–	1	–	–	–	–	1	1	–	–	–	1	1	2
Puerperal Pyrexia	–	28	28	–	25	25	–	11	11	–	11	11	–	75	75
Scarlet Fever	11	17	28	16	22	38	18	18	36	87	74	161	132	131	263
Typhoid	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Whooping Cough	18	21	39	11	6	17	3	8	11	5	5	10	37	40	77
Totals	441	435	876	1475	1446	2921	288	269	557	146	143	289	2350	2293	4643

TABLE 3

Cases Notified in the City During the Past Five Years

Disease	1959	1958	1957	1956	1955
Diphtheria	3	6	8	3	8
Dysentery	80	75	175	109	70
Encephalitis	3	1	3	—	6
Erysipelas	27	23	26	25	38
Food Poisoning	25	23	32	21	32
Gastro-Enteritis (under 2 years)	—	—	*88	122	108
Measles	3918	817	3842	157	4627
Meningococcal Infections...	2	7	5	6	3
Ophthalmia Neonatorum...	2	—	1	4	5
Paratyphoid	2	—	1	8	—
Pneumonia	164	159	271	248	206
Poliomyelitis and Polioencephalitis ...	2	51	12	3	15
Puerperal Pyrexia ...	75	82	62	17	31
Scarlet Fever	263	61	80	145	117
Smallpox	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid	—	—	—	2	—
Typhus	—	—	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	77	467	326	462	377

* 3 Quarters Only. This disease ceased to be notifiable in Plymouth on and after 1st October, 1957.

TABLE 4

MORTALITY FROM CERTAIN INFECTIOUS DISEASES

Plymouth 1921–1959

Year	*Diphtheria*	*Measles*	*Scarlet Fever*	*Whooping Cough*
	No. of Deaths	*No. of Deaths*	*No. of Deaths*	*No. of Deaths*
1921–1930 Average	20	21	3	14
1931–1940 Average	29	8	2	10
1941 ...	28	12	—	11
1942 ...	16	1	—	2
1943 ...	10	8	—	8
1944 ...	4	1	—	1
1945 ...	6	1	—	3
1946 ...	2	1	—	4
1947 ...	2	9	—	2
1948 ...	1	—	—	2
1949 ...	1	1	—	5
1950 ...	—	—	—	3
1951 ...	—	2	—	3
1952 ...	1	—	—	2
1953 ...	—	—	—	3
1954 ...	—	—	—	—
1955 ...	—	—	—	1
1956 ...	—	—	—	—
1957 ...	—	—	—	—
1958 ...	—	—	—	—
1959 ...	—	1	—	1

TABLE 5

ISOLATION HOSPITAL, PLYMOUTH

Admissions—Plymouth Residents—1959

Notifiable (Infectious) Diseases only

	Admitted	*Confirmed*
Diphtheria	19	3
Dysentery	33	25
Encephalitis	4	2
Erysipelas	5	4
Food Poisoning	16	14
Measles	73	69
Meningococcal Infections	23	1
Pneumonia	56	35
Poliomyelitis	21	2
Scarlet Fever	1	13
Typhoid and Paratyphoid	4	2
Whooping Cough	13	8

DEATHS - PLYMOUTH RESIDENTS, 1959

Toxeamia due to acute staphylococcal enteritis through infected food	1
Broncho-pneumonia, Streptococcal naso-pharyngitis,. mongolism	1
Liver failure, Infective hepatitis	1
	3

38 deaths from causes other than infectious diseases occurred in the hospital during the year.

IMMUNISATION AND VACCINATION

1959 was another busy year in the field of immunisation. The injection of 70,000 doses of poliomyelitis vaccine was the major achievement but I am pleased to report that the attention given to poliomyelitis vaccination has not obscured the need to keep other preventive immunisations at a high level. In fact, the numbers immunised against diphtheria were the highest for ten years and those vaccinated against smallpox the highest ever recorded in the city. Credit is due to parents for accepting and to practitioners and other health workers for advocating and carrying out this heavy programme of preventive work.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

(Tables A, B and C.)

3,017 children received a primary course of immunisation in 1959, an increase of 512 over 1958. 3,600 previously immunised were given a reinforcing injection, 545 more than in the preceding year.

Immunisation against Whooping Cough

(Table D.)

This vaccination is usually given combined with diphtheria protection and similarly showed an increase to 2,747 in the year compared with 2,141 in 1958.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Though tetanus has never been a serious public health problem the possibility of its occurrence is always in the mind of the doctor dealing with a case of injury. A satisfactory state of immunisation relieves much of the anxiety in dealing with such cases and this is being achieved to a greater extent each year by combining tetanus immunisation with diphtheria protection both in the primary course and in subsequent reinforcements.

Vaccination against Smallpox

(Tables E and F.)

2,311 primary vaccinations and 289 revaccinations were preformed during the year. 1,969 of the primary vaccinations were of infants under 1 year of age, equivalent to 53.9% of the birth rate.

Vaccination against Poliomyelitis

(Table G.)

Most of the school age population having been vaccinated in 1958, attention in 1959 was directed mainly to the 15–25 years of age group. The acceptance rate in the early months was generally poor, and not very good even when the vaccination team visited factories and work-places. The death of a sports personality from this disease in May shocked large numbers of young people into action far more effectively than previous exhortation had done and the acceptance rate improved for the rest of the year. Young children were not overlooked and it was encouraging to find that mothers whose babies had had diphtheria-tetanus-whooping cough immunisation about the fifth, sixth and seventh months of age willingly accepted poliomyelitis vaccination in the eighth and ninth months.

In all 19,260 primary courses were completed in the year and 29,077 reinforcing injections were given to those previously immunised.

Since the commencement of vaccination, 55,000 persons have now had the first two injections and 40,000 have had a third injection which is given six to twelve months after the first two.

TABLE A

Number of children in the Local Health Authority area on the 31st December, 1959, who have completed a course of Diphtheria immunisation at any time between 1st January, 1945, and 31st December, 1959

Age on 31.12.59 (i.e. Born in year)	*Under 1 1959*	*1–4 1955–1958*	*5–9 1950–1954*	*10–14 1945–1949*	*Under 15 Total*
A. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1955–59	561	8,464	9,812	7,033	25,870
B. Number of children whose last course (primary or booster) was completed in the period 1954 or earlier.	—	—	4,068	11,033	15,101
C. Estimated mid-year child population	3,610	13,290	32,100		49,000
Immunity Index					52.79%

TABLE B

SHOWING THE NUMBER OF CASES AND DEATHS FROM DIPHTHERIA IN THE PAST 29 YEARS AND THE PRIMARY IMMUNISATIONS PERFORMED IN EACH YEAR

Year	*Total Births*	*Diphtheria, Total of*		*Primary Diphtheria Immunisations*		*Total No.* 0–15	*Population*	*Attack Rates per 1,000 population*
		Cases	*Deaths*	*Ages* 0–5	*Ages* 5–15			
1931	3,427	367	17	1,282		1,282	191,800	1.77
1932	3,251	444	20	1,107		1,107	208,440	2.13
1933	3,232	337	18	972		972	206,200	1.63
1934	3,203	376	15	335	363	698	203,450	1.85
1935	3,065	481	23	874	1,244	2,118	203,600	2.36
1936	3,061	455	40	662	1,104	1,766	206,400	2.20
1937	3,073	272	17	500	1,035	1,535	210,460	1.29
1938	3,305	357	15	430	707	1,137	211,800	1.68
1939	3,446	404	25	568	615	1,183	215,500	1.87
1940	3,295	1,361	105	2,812	6,765	9,577	197,800	6.88
1941	2,453	348	28	673	1,244	1,917	149,300	2.33
1942	2,817	227	16	2,323	1,029	3,352	127,300	1.78
1943	3,144	209	10	1,593	1,050	2,643	136,530	1.53
1944	3,477	163	4	1,680	535	2,215	144,700	1.12
1945	3,824	157	6	1,701	417	2,118	157,580	0.99
1946	4,272	68	2	2,223	928	3,151	176,070	0.39
1947	4,490	49	2	2,485	769	3,254	181,600	0.26
1948	4,036	51	1	3,326	323	3,649	188,940	0.27
1949	3,769	29	1	2,636	725	3,361	190,860	0.15
1950	3,534	25	—	2,164	847	3,011	208,960	0.12
1951	3,622	33	—	2,337	371	2,708	219,700	0.15
1952	3,487	13	1	2,731	437	3,168	218,600	0.06
1953	3,643	21	—	2,284	625	2,909	221,400	0.09
1954	3,580	5	—	2,358	440	2,798	217,500	0.02
1955	3,536	8	—	2,367	435	2,802	218,000	0.04
1956	3,526	3	—	2,211	362	2,573	216,200	0.01
1957	3,615	8	—	2,291	369	2,660	217,900	0.04
1958	3,652	6	—	2,245	260	2,505	216,300	0.03
1959	3,655	3	—	2,658	359	3,017	216,300	0.14

TABLE C

Showing the Ages at which Children were Immunised against Diphtheria in 1959

	AGE *At date of final injection (as regards A)* *Or of reinforcing injection (as regards B)*			
	Under 1	*1–4*	*5–14*	*Total*
A. Number of children who completed a full course of Primary Immunisation in the Authority's area (including temporary residents) during the year ended 31st December, 1959	1,924	734	359	3,017
B. Number of children who received a secondary (reinforcing) injection (i.e., subsequently to a primary immunisation at an earlier age) during the year ended 31st December, 1959	—	480	3,120	3,600

Table D—Whooping Cough

Protective Inoculations given (primary courses)

1948	*1949*	*1950*	*1951*	*1952*	*1953*	*1954*	*1955*	*1956*	*1957*	*1958*	*1959*
1,739	1,908	1,465	1,568	1,976	1,955	2,140	2,148	1,976	**2,232**	2,141	2,747

Table E—Vaccination Against Smallpox

Number of Persons Vaccinated (or re-vaccinated) during period **1959**

Age at date of Vaccination	*Under* 1	1	2–4	5–14	15 *or over*	***Total***
Number Vaccinated ...	1,969	104	95	47	96	2,311
Number Re-vaccinated	2	5	24	37	221	289

Table F—Vaccination Against Smallpox

Year	*Births*	*Primary vaccinations (all ages)*	*Percentage of Children vaccinated (under 1 year of age)*	*Re-vaccinations (all ages)*
1944	3,016	1,663	55.14	85
1945	3,752	1,803	48.05	39
1946	3,947	1,890	47.88	74
1947	4,490	1,972	43.92	6
1948 (to 4.7.48) ...	2,223	1,001	45.48	—
1948 (from 5.7.48) ...	1,813	322	17.76	69
1949	3,769	1,432	30.5	278
1950	3,534	1,691	33.5	398
1951	3,622	1,975	40.2	832
1952	3,487	1,836	42.9	475
1953	3,643	1,869	40.0	297
1954	3,580	1,692	40.8	239
1955	3,536	1,942	48.3	224
1956	3,526	1,711	42.7	264
1957	3,615	2,123	49.4	238
1958	3,652	2,127	51.3	220
1959	3,655	2,311	53.9	289

TABLE G

Poliomyelitis Vaccination, 1959

Under 5 years	5–14 *years*	15–24 *years*	*Others*	*Total*
3,744	4,200	9,930	1,386	19,260

Reinforcing Injections – 29,077

Prevention of Illness Care and After-Care

(A) TUBERCULOSIS

Vital Statistics

Notifications The number of notified cases of tuberculosis for the year amounted to 168. This figure consisted of 154 respiratory and 14 other forms of tuberculosis. There was an increase of 11 respiratory and a decrease of 1 non-respiratory case compared with last year's figures.

Table I

Age Groups	*Respiratory*		*Non-Respiratory*	
	M	*F*	*M*	*F*
0 —	1	1	–	–
1 —	–	1	–	–
2 —	2	3	1	1
5 —	–	5	–	–
10—	3	5	1	–
15—	5	9	1	–
20—	10	7	1	3
25—	19	11	–	1
35—	10	7	–	2
45—	19	3	–	1
55—	19	3	1	1
65—	9	–	–	–
75—	2	–	–	–
Totals ...	99	55	5	9

The small increase (11) in the number of notified cases arises in men over 35 years of age and does not indicate any recrudescence of tuberculosis as a whole.

TABLE II

Year	(A) Notifications		(B) Deaths from tuberculosis of non-notified persons		Percentage of B on A	
	Resp.	*Non-Resp.*	*Resp.*	*Non-Resp.*	*Resp.*	*Non-Resp.*
1948	284	41	14	7	4.93	17.07
1950	299	49	—Not available—			
1952	230	42	9	2	3.91	4.76
1953	228	36	11	3	4.82	8.33
1954	230	25	4	2	1.74	8.00
1955	231	19	3	–	1.30	—
1956	228	17	3	2	1.31	11.70
1957	176	21	2	2	1.13	9.52
1958	143	16	4	—	2.79	—
1959	154	14	1	—	.65	—

Deaths

During the year 1959, tuberculosis was registered as the cause of death in 13 cases, 1 of which was notified posthumously. These figures show a decrease of 8 compared with the number of deaths in 1958.

Clinic Register

An analysis of the number of patients on the 'live' Chest Clinic Register at the end of the year is shown in Table III.

TABLE III

	Males	*Females*	*Children*	*Totals*
Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	1098	788	174	2060
Non-Respiratory Tuberculosis ...	36	62	12	110
Totals ...	1134	850	186	2170

CHEST CLINIC AND HOSPITAL WORK

Attendances 5,622 new cases were investigated during the year, an increase of 441 compared with 1958. In addition there were 8,592 attendances of old cases.

948 contacts of newly notified cases were examined and 14 new cases were discovered by this means.

TABLE IV

Year	*Total Attendances*	*New cases referred*		*New Contacts*	*Re-Attendances*
		Clinic	*G.P.X-ray*		
1953	19,647	2,375	—	560	16,649
1955	18,903	1,994	756	1,035	15,118
1956	17,745	1,627	3,609	757	11,752
1957	18,167	1,030	4,471	1,076	11,590
1958	14,711	1,129	4,052	881	8,649
1959	15,162	1,197	4,425	948	8,592

Case Finding The main methods by which new cases are discovered are analysed in Table V.

TABLE V

SOURCES OF NOTIFIED CASES OF RESPIRATORY TUBERCULOSIS
(Percentage of total notified cases shown in brackets)

Year	*M.M.R.*	*Clinic*	*G.P. X-ray*	*Contacts of*		*Other Hospitals*
				Notified Cases	*Tuberculin Positive School Children*	
1953	40 (17.7)	126 (55.2)	——	14 (6.1)	——	48 (21.0)
1954	56 (23.7)	117 (49.6)	——	18 (7.6)	——	45 (19.1)
1955	50 (21.7)	102 (44.2)	11 (4.7)	29 (12.5)	——	39 (16.9)
1956	46 (20.1)	72 (31.6)	48 (21.1)	37 (16.2)	——	25 (11.0)
1957	43 (24.4)	60 (34.1)	26 (14.8)	21 (11.9)	2 (1.1)	24 (13.7)
1958	32 (22.4)	43 (30.0)	21 (14.7)	14 (9.8)	1 (0.7)	32 (22.4)
1959	23 (14.9)	60 (39.0)	17 (11.1)	14 (9.1)	5 (3.2)	35 (22.7)

A new method of case finding was taken over by the Chest Clinic in 1957, namely, the examination of contacts of tuberculin reactors discovered during the school-leavers B.C.G. vaccination programme. This work was formerly carried out by the School Medical Service and the M.R.U.

Table VI

Results of Tuberculin Positive School-Leavers Examination

Year	*Number of children aged* 14–15	*Number tested with Tuberculin*	*Tuberculin Positive*	*Positive Reactors with active T.B.*	*Contacts of Positive Reactors with active T.B.*
1959	3,198	1,889	177 (9.4%)	5	–
1958	3,343	1,955	210 (12.2%)	1	–
1957	2,910	1,755	282 (13.0%)	1	2

The percentage of tuberculin positive reactors in the child population gives a good indication of the extent of infectious tuberculosis in the area. The figures in table VI show how this figure has fallen over the past few years. The incidence of tuberculin sensitivity in Plymouth is comparable with that in most other large towns in Britain.

General Practitioner X-ray Service

During the year 4,425 cases were examined, of which 17 (.38%) were found to have active disease.

Domiciliary Visits and Consultations

The Consultant Chest Physician made visits to patients in their homes and held consultations at the hospitals and the patients' homes at an average of 2 per week.

Hospital Treatment.

Number of patients admitted to hospital for treatment—1957 ... 312

Number of patients admitted to hospital for treatment—1958 ... 243

Number of patients admitted to hospital for treatment—1959 ... 213

Table VII

Admissions and Discharges—Tuberculosis Hospitals

	Total Beds		*Total Cases*	*Tuberculous*	*Non-Tuberculous*
Didworthy Chest Hospital	124	Admissions	177	146*	31*
		Discharges	155	133	22
		Deaths	5	4	1
Mount Gold Hospital	48	Admissions	169	67*	102*
		Discharges	158	69	89
		Deaths	25	5	20
Scott Isolation Hospital	18	Admissions	–	–	–
		Discharges	1	1	–
		Deaths	–	–	–
Totals ...				213*	133*

Resistant Organisms In several infectious diseases the development of organisms resistant to chemotherapy has occurred. This could produce a serious situation if resistant strains of M. Tuberculosis were to become numerous. During the past few years this situation has been closely watched. (Table VIII.)

Table VIII

Resistant Organisms in New Cases

Year	*Total No. Notified*	*Cases infected with resistant strains*
1957	176	1 (0.8%)
1958	143	2 (1.4%)
1959	154	–

This incidence is as low as could be expected and is not increasing significantly.

Chronic Sputum Positive Cases These patients are few in number and are closely supervised by the Health Visitors. The number on 31st December, 1959, was 20.

B.C.G. Vaccination

The following table shows the number of cases vaccinated against tuberculosis in 1959.

TABLE IX

School children (under 14)	...	1,705
School children (over 14) ...	...	6
Contacts	...	432

Re-Housing

Every co-operation was again received from the Housing Committee in the re-housing of patients found to be living in unsatisfactory conditions.

To the 65 cases awaiting re-housing on the 31st December, 1958, were added a further 64 recommended by the Medical Officer of Health. 61 families were re-housed and 25 removed from the list for various reasons, leaving 43 still to be re-housed on 31st December, 1959.

Voluntary Organisations

The Plymouth Tuberculosis Care and After-Care Voluntary Committee continued to act as the agent of the Local Authority for the welfare of the tuberculous patients and the grant for these services was maintained at £600.

The total expenditure for the year amounted to £1,708 of which 89 per cent was devoted to assisting patients. 108 patients were in receipt of cheap milk at the end of the year, there having been a slight reduction in the number of applications for this, and other forms of assistance.

Most of the applications were again for clothing, but assistance was also given in respect of hire purchase debts, fuel and light bills, driving courses and re-housing expenses. Amenities were also provided for the hospitals and the television set, previously presented to Didworthy Chest Hospital, was maintained.

NOTIFICATIONS AND DEATHS FROM TUBERCULOSIS—1914–1959.

and Attack Rate and Mortality per 1,000 population

Year	Pulmonary Tuberculosis				Non-Pulmonary Tuberculosis				Tuberculosis (All Forms)			
	New Cases	*Attack Rate*	*Deaths*	*Mortality*	*New Cases*	*Attack Rate*	*Deaths*	*Mortality*	*New Cases*	*Attack Rate*	*Deaths*	*Mortality*
1914	370	1.74	262	1.23	131	.62	80	.37	501	2.36	342	1.60
1915	322	1.71	236	1.26	88	.47	84	.45	410	2.18	320	1.71
1916	376	2.04	254	1.37	166	.90	65	.35	542	2.94	319	1.72
1917	364	2.03	243	1.25	103	.57	89	.49	467	2.60	332	1.74
1918	417	2.32	300	1.67	130	.72	89	.49	547	3.04	389	2.16
Average 1914–1918	**369**	**1.97**	**259**	**1.35**	**123**	**.65**	**81**	**.43**	**493**	**2.62**	**340**	**1.78**
1919	266	1.46	231	1.27	74	.41	73	.40	340	1.87	304	1.67
1920	189	1.00	195	1.03	40	.21	46	.24	229	1.21	241	1.27
1921	370	1.85	208	1.04	117	.59	42	.21	487	2.44	250	1.25
1922	395	1.97	218	1.09	92	.46	48	.24	487	2.43	266	1.33
1923	346	1.79	202	1.04	119	.61	44	.23	465	2.40	246	1.27
Average 1919–1923	**313**	**1.61**	**211**	**1.09**	**88**	**.45**	**50**	**.26**	**401**	**2.07**	**261**	**1.36**
1924	294	1.52	209	1.08	92	.48	43	.22	386	2.00	252	1.30
1925	389	1.97	179	0.91	103	.52	44	.22	492	2.49	223	1.13
1926	443	2.36	177	0.95	116	.62	34	.18	559	2.98	211	1.13
1927	358	1.91	182	0.97	115	.61	31	.16	473	2.52	213	1.13
1928	325	1.73	159	0.85	111	.59	32	.17	436	2.32	191	1.02
Average 1924–1928	**361**	**1.89**	**181**	**0.95**	**107**	**.56**	**36**	**.19**	**469**	**2.46**	**218**	**1.14**
1929	300	1.51	166	0.84	78	.39	24	.12	378	1.90	190	0.96
1930	252	1.27	167	0.84	76	.38	33	.17	328	1.65	200	1.01
1931	320	1.67	157	0.69	62	.32	38	.20	382	1.99	195	0.89
1932	273	1.31	162	0.78	70	.33	31	.15	343	1.64	193	0.93
1933	253	1.22	178	0.86	58	.28	24	.12	311	1.50	202	0.98
Average 1929–1933	**279**	**1.39**	**166**	**0.90**	**69**	**.34**	**30**	**.15**	**348**	**1.73**	**196**	**0.95**
1934	246	1.21	167	0.82	63	.31	35	.17	309	1.52	202	0.99
1935	217	1.07	114	0.56	54	.26	30	.15	271	1.33	144	0.71
1936	204	0.98	125	0.60	51	.25	27	.13	255	1.23	152	0.73
1937	225	1.07	147	0.70	52	.25	15	.07	277	1.32	162	0.77
1938	209	0.98	135	0.64	42	.20	27	.13	251	1.18	162	0.77
Average 1934–1938	**220**	**1.06**	**137**	**0.66**	**52**	**.25**	**27**	**.13**	**272**	**1.31**	**164**	**0.79**
1939	194	0.90	138	0.64	51	.24	25	.12	245	1.14	163	0.76
1940	192	0.97	163	0.83	62	.31	25	.13	254	1.28	188	0.96
1941	194	1.30	141	0.94	42	.28	22	.15	236	1.58	163	1.09
1942	243	1.89	121	0.95	57	.44	30	.23	300	2.33	151	1.18
1943	240	1.76	126	0.92	56	.41	28	.20	296	2.17	154	1.12
Average 1939–1943	**212**	**1.36**	**137**	**0.85**	**53**	**.33**	**26**	**.16**	**266**	**1.70**	**164**	**1.02**
1944	233	1.61	124	0.86	38	.26	18	.12	271	1.87	142	0.98
1945	289	1.83	125	0.79	49	.31	16	.10	338	2.14	141	0.89
1946	284	1.61	105	0.60	50	.28	25	.14	334	1.89	130	0.74
1947	297	1.64	143	0.77	54	.29	30	.16	351	1.93	171	0.93
1948	284	1.50	142	0.73	41	.22	22	.12	325	1.72	160	0.85
Average 1944–1948	**277**	**1.64**	**127**	**0.75**	**46**	**.27**	**22**	**.13**	**324**	**1.91**	**149**	**0.88**
1949	273	1.43	119	0.62	30	.16	6	.03	303	1.59	125	0.65
1950	299	1.43	108	0.52	49	.23	15	.07	348	1.66	123	0.59
1951	251	1.14	92	0.42	45	.20	10	.04	296	1.34	102	0.46
1952	230	1.05	49	0.22	42	.19	5	.02	272	1.24	54	0.24
1953	228	1.03	44	0.20	36	.16	5	.02	264	1.19	49	0.22
Average 1949–1953	**256**	**1.22**	**82**	**0.40**	**40**	**.19**	**8**	**.04**	**296**	**1.40**	**90**	**0.43**
1954	236	1.09	30	0.14	26	.12	3	.01	262	1.20	33	0.15
1955	231	1.06	41	0.19	19	.09	2	.00	250	1.15	43	0.19
1956	228	1.05	27	0.12	17	.08	2	.00	245	1.13	29	0.12
1957	176	0.81	16	0.07	21	.09	3	.01	197	0.90	19	0.08
1958	143	0.66	21	0.09	16	.07	1	.00	159	0.73	22	0.09
Average 1954–1958	**203**	**0.93**	**27**	**0.12**	**20**	**.09**	**2**	**.00**	**222**	**1.02**	**29**	**0.12**
1959	154	0.71	13	0.06	14	.06	—	—	168	0.77	13	0.06

A rate of .00 indicates that there were too few deaths during that year to be expressed as a rate to two decimal places.

(B) OTHER ILLNESS

Health Education

During 1959 the Department continued its work in the health education field, and whilst no new methods were employed the well-proven avenues of approach were used to help the public in general and mothers and young children in particular.

Publicity in various forms was used to encourage the acceptance of poliomyelitis vaccination and, in addition, special emphasis was again directed to the prevention of home accidents, greater stress being laid towards the end of the year on hazards which often lead to serious falls in the home.

(C) VENEREAL DISEASES

Contacts of patients attending this or any other Clinic who were persuaded to attend by the Social Worker.

Syphilis		*Gonorrhoea*		*Soft Chancre*		*Non-V.D.*	
M.	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*	*M.*	*F.*
–	–	–	10	–	–	–	14

Total number of contacts notified, 30.

TABLE "B" NEW CASES FOR THE YEAR 1959, EXCLUSIVE OF TRANSFERS.

Year	*Syphilis*			*Gonorrhoea*			*Totals*
	Male	*Female*	*Total*	*Male*	*Female*	*Total*	
1955 ...	16	26	42	100	23	123	165
1956 ..	28	24	52	69	22	91	143
1957 ...	19	16	35	105	21	126	161
1958 ...	24	15	39	75	22	97	136
1959 ...	24	14	38	62	18	80	118

TREATMENT CLINIC, S.D. & E.C. HOSPITAL, FREEDOM FIELDS

TABLE "A" TOTAL NEW CASES FOR THE YEAR 1959, INCLUDING TRANSFERS FROM OTHER CENTRES

Year	*Syphilis*				*Chancroid*				*Gonorrhoea*				*Non-Venereal Disease*				*Totals*			
	Plymouth	Devon	Cornwall	Total	Plymouth	Devon	Cornwall	Total	Plymouth	Devon	Cornwall	Total	Plymouth	Devon	Cornwall	Total	Plymouth	Devon	Cornwall	Total
1955	47	10	1	58	1	–	–	1	122	7	4	133	416	25	32	473	586	42	37	665
1956	50	7	4	61	3	–	–	3	91	6	1	98	384	31	28	443	528	44	33	605
1957	32	7	5	44	2	–	–	2	128	9	6	143	450	26	27	503	612	42	38	692
1958	24	11	4	39	–	–	–	–	102	9	2	113	381	34	21	436	507	54	27	588
1959	31	7	1	39	1	1	–	2	87	3	1	91	462	44	21	527	581	55	23	659

Note.—Under the heading N.V.D. are included 135 cases of Non-Specific Urethritis in the male—all of which were Venereal in origin.

Home Nursing

Superintendent: Miss D. M. Williams

Staff.

1 Superintendent
2 Assistants
26 Queen's Nurses (including 7 males)
1 Full-time State Registered Nurse
1 Part-time State Registered Nurse
1 Full-time State-enrolled Assistant Nurse
11 Students (including 1 male)

Transport:

11 Corporation cars
3 Corporation cycles
18 Full-time owner cars
3 Full-time owner cycles
3 Full-time owner autocycles
1 Part-time owner car

Accommodation. Twenty-one nursing or midwifery staff and eight domestic staff were resident in the Home. Instead of a third assistant, a Housekeeper has been appointed for the Nurses' Home.

Communication. Most of the non-resident nurses are now on the telephone, which is essential for the smooth running of the service.

Training. During the year all the staff who were not already Queen's Nurses have taken the district training, so that 1960 will begin with 100 per cent District Trained Nurses.

Eighteen students completed training, of whom four were sent by Devon County Council.

Post-Graduate Courses. Two Queen's Nurses attended a post-graduate course recognised by the Ministry of Health. The Royal College of Nursing Education Department sent a health tutor student for two weeks' experience to the Queen's Training School, and the Queen's Institute sent a senior hospital matron from Ghana for a week to see the domiciliary work carried out by the Plymouth Health Department.

Hospital Training. Forty-eight student nurses from the local general hospital spent a morning with a district nurse, and one morning in the nurses' home. It is hoped to extend this facility to the Moorhaven Hospital next year.

Centenary of District Nursing. The nurses have set themselves the target of £500 towards the Queen's Institute National Appeal of £250,000—up to the end of the year they had collected just over £300. This has meant much individual hard work in running coffee parties, sales, whist-drives, etc.

The highlight of the year was the Royal Review at Buckingham Palace on July 1st, when sixteen nurses and the Superintendent were reviewed by the Queen Mother. Our thanks are due to the rest of the staff whose hard work made it possible for so many to attend.

Work. The volume of work is about the same as last year.

It is of interest to note that the number of infectious diseases nursed at home are twice as many as last year; this is mostly due to the number of mild cases of scarlet fever attended.

WORK DONE

Patients on books beginning of year 1959		780
New Patients during the year:		
Medical	3,441	
Surgical	588	
Infectious Diseases	13	
Tuberculosis	33	
Maternal Complications	47	
Total New Patients ...		4,122
New Patients (included above) who were:		
O.A.P.	1,830	
Children under 5 years	220	
Patients who have had more than 24 visits during the year	1,054	
Number of visits to all patients:		
Medical	114,029	
Surgical	18,213	
Infectious Diseases	130	
Tuberculosis	2,427	
Maternal Complications	485	
Miscellaneous Calls (No nursing procedure carried out)	1,919	
Total Visits		137,203
Visits (included above) to:		
O.A.P.	95,617	
Children under 5 years	1,482	
Patients who have had more than 24 visits during the year	105,910	

Home Help Service

Organiser: Mrs. P. Nodder

The following is a summary of the work undertaken by the service during the year:

Visits by Organiser	2,587	
Number of Cases assisted:		
Confinements	146	306
Tuberculosis	2	
Chronic Sick, including aged and infirm	56	
General Sickness	102	
Average number of Helpers employed	27	
Total number of Hours worked by Helpers	32,376	
Amount recovered from Householders	£1,962	
Number of Cases of Full Recovery	75	306
Number of Cases of Part Recovery	225	
Number of Cases Free	6	

I am indebted to the Secretary of the Plymouth Guild of Social Service for the following details of work done in connection with the service which they provide for old people:

Average number of homes visited weekly during the year (i.e. persons helped)	685
Average number of Home Helps employed weekly throughout the year	126
Total hours of work being provided at peak—approximate (December, 1959)	3,340

Mental Health

Report of the Senior Medical Officer
Dr. N. R. Matheson

Administration

There has been no change in the administration of the department.

Work Undertaken in the Community

Supervision of Mental Defectives

The first stages of the Mental Health Act, 1959, have now been implemented, and a large number of patients in hospitals have been reclassified as "informal". Several have left hospital against advice, though action could not be taken to detain them. Some of these patients have not settled satisfactorily in the community, and their supervision has added to the burden of work.

Except in the case of older girls of fair mental grade, there continues to be long delay in securing admissions to hospital. Our deepest concern is for adult feeble-minded males with delinquent tendencies. It is hoped that the provision of an Adult Training Centre will decrease the opportunities for youths to get into mischief. Extensions at Sandhill Park Hospital eased the waiting list of low grade young children.

Officers of the Authority have paid regular visits to the Royal Western Counties Hospital to discuss common problems. The Health Committee visited the sections at Starcross and Langdon, where, after a hospitable reception, they were able to see the impressive work done in the wards and various departments.

Cases reported to the department by the Local Education Authority:

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Under Section 57 (3) Education Act, 1944 ...	6	5	11
Under Section 57 (5) Education Act, 1944 ...	19	6	25
Reported from other sources	–	1	1
Reported, but not found "subject to be dealt with"	2	–	2
	27	12	39

These cases were dealt with as follows:

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Placed under Statutory Supervision	25	8	33
Admitted to Hospitals	–	4	4
Provided with Voluntary Supervision	2	–	2
	27	12	39

32 cases were admitted to hospitals during the year; 75 ceased to be under care and 7 died or left the district.

On behalf of the Royal Western Counties Hospital, we have supervised 45 patients on licence in Plymouth.

The Local Health Authority was responsible for 819 cases at 31st December, 1959:

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Under Guardianship	2	–	2
Under Statutory Supervision	197	158	355
Under Voluntary Supervision	22	38	60
In Hospitals	206	196	402
	427	392	819

Lunacy and Mental Treatment Acts.

A scheme for the enhancement of the service to mentally disordered persons in the community has been under active consideration. Members and officers of the Local Health Authority, the Regional Hospital Board and the Hospital Management Committee of Moorhaven Hospital have discussed the erection of a community mental health centre. From these premises the staff of the authority would co-operate with hospital staff, and other interested bodies in work concerned with prevention, care, treatment and after-care. Plans are proceeding.

During the year informal admission of patients to hospital became permissible, and the method has been welcomed by patients and mental welfare officers.

202 cases were dealt with under the Lunacy and Mental treatment Acts as follows:

	Males	*Females*	*Total*
Admitted under Section 20, Lunacy Act, 1890 ...	17	18	35
Admitted under Section 21, Lunacy Act, 1890 ...	26	70	96
Admitted under Section 16, Lunacy Act, 1890 ...	4	5	9
Admitted as Voluntary patients	26	28	54
Admitted as Informal patients	3	5	8
	76	126	202

In 39 cases reported, no statutory action was required, but help and advice were provided.

Welfare Services

Senior Welfare Services Officer

H. J. Paternoster, f.i.s.w.

Accommodation The accommodation now provided under Part III of the National Assistance Act, 1948, is:

	Part III Accommodation	*R.H.B. Accommodation*
Wolseley Home	108 males 55 females	62 females
"Glenfield"	27 females	
"Brightside"	26 males	
"Ingleside"	35 females	
"Lakeside"	36 mixed (20 females; 14 males and 1 married couple)	
Cross Park House	32 mixed (17 females; 15 males)	

A new home, at Whitleigh, was opened in March to accommodate 42 residents of both sexes. This Home had been designed to provide accommodation for the more feeble type of person, and a lift is being installed.

An excellent site has been obtained at Granby Way, Devonport, for a mixed Home for a similar number of persons, but it is not anticipated that this Home will be ready for occupation until the end of 1961.

Improvements are continually being made at Wolseley Home. The East Wing has been redecorated and refurnished, and a similar project for the Main block is well under way.

Approximately 100 residents attended the Annual Outing in June 1959 at Exmouth, and a further number attended a half-day outing at Paignton a week later. Both days were extremely fine, and a good time was had by one and all.

Those handicapped persons at Wolseley Home, who are unable to leave the building, were taken by coach for an evening trip in July 1959, to The Crabshell Inn at Kingsbridge. As usual, the date was fixed to enable a full tide to be in, and those who could not leave their coaches were waited on, while their companions sat in the garden, and were served with very delicious sandwiches and refreshments. The Proprietor of this Inn, and his staff, always take great care to make the evening as enjoyable as possible, and make a special concession to our friends, as this is the only coach party that is catered for at this Hotel.

Some of the smaller establishments held their own "At Homes" which were quite successful, and the profits made thereon are ploughed back for residents' comforts and amenities, which are left to the discretion of the resident Matrons.

The Welfare Services Committee is also responsible for the maintenance of 29 residents at Torr Home for the Blind. A total of eight Plymouth cases are in Part III accommodation in Residential Homes in other parts of the country, viz. Devon, Worcestershire, Wiltshire, London and Surrey, for which the Plymouth City Council is financially responsible.

Admissions and Applications

Admissions to Homes are made by application to the Welfare Officers of the Health and Welfare Department.

The following statistics show the number of applications dealt with by the department during the year 1959:

Admissions from Waiting List	53
Admissions (Emergencies)	28
Number of persons on Waiting List for admission as at 31.12.1959	46

Registration of Homes

Under Section 37 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, all Old Persons' and Disabled Persons' Homes must be registered with the Local Authority. The undermentioned Homes are so registered:

St. Joseph's Home, Hartley ...	Accommodation	100 residents (mixed)
"Rosemont," Wingfield Villas ...	,,	46 residents (mixed)
Torr Home for the Blind	,,	67 residents (mixed)
2 Thorn Park Terrace, Mannamead	,,	14 residents (mixed)
The Mount, Lipson	,,	31 females
28 Western College Road	,,	16 females
Widey Grange, Widey Lane, Crownhill	,,	12 residents (mixed)
8 Apsley Road, Mutley, Plymouth	,,	18 residents (mixed)

The Homes are visited and inspected at regular intervals to ensure that conditions of registration are being observed.

Boarding-out Scheme

The Boarding-out Scheme of the Plymouth Guild of Social Service is still providing a most useful contribution in overcoming the waiting list of persons awaiting admission to the Council's Homes. At present 136 people are boarded-out.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND

Under Section 29 of the National Assistance Act, 1948, it is the duty of the Local Authority to make arrangements for promoting the welfare of blind persons, who are resident in this area. During the year 1959, 49 persons were newly registered blind, and 12 partially sighted. It will be observed, from the table overleaf, that a large number of the registered blind are now of the age of 60 years and over.

The three sighted Home Teachers of the Blind are direct employees of the Plymouth City Council Health and Welfare Department. They arrange private outings, weekly handicraft classes for the blind in their districts; once a fortnight there is a Social, which is held at the Blind Institution on Wednesday afternoon.

The Annual Outing, organised by the South Devon and Cornwall Institution for the Blind, took place at Exmouth last year, and over 300 people participated in this annual event.

WELFARE OF THE BLIND—REGISTRATION

Year ended 31st December, 1959

TABLE I—Age Periods of Registered Blind Persons

	0	1	2	3	4	5–10	11–15	16–20	21–29	30–39	40–49	50–59	60–64	65–69	70–79	80–84	85–89	90 and over	Total
M	–	–	1	–	–	2	2	3	4	7	9	31	19	19	43	15	10	3	168
F	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	1	3	7	18	27	17	20	74	27	24	10	230
T	–	–	1	–	–	4	2	4	7	14	27	58	36	39	117	42	34	13	398

Follow-Up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons

CIRCULAR 2/53

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	*Glaucoma*	*Retrolental Fibroplasia*	*Others*
(*i*) Number of cases registered during the year in respect of which para. F of Forms B.D.8 recommends :	14	12	–	35
(*a*) No treatment ...	4	1	–	20
(*b*) Treatment (medical surgical or optical)	10	11	–	15
(*c*) Educational ...	–	–	–	–
(*ii*) Number of cases at (*i*) (*b*) above which on follow-up action have received treatment	4	10	–	13

Ophthalmia Neonatorum

Total number notified in 1959	3
Number (*a*) vision lost	Nil
(*b*) vision impaired	Nil
(*c*) treatment continuing at the end of the year	Nil

WELFARE OF THE PHYSICALLY HANDICAPPED

The Register

Forty-four new cases have been referred to the department during the year. This is an increase of twenty-one on the previous year. Table I gives an analysis of these new cases under the Ministry's classification (*see* Table I).

Of these cases sixteen were notified from hospitals, either on discharge or as cases needing assistance. Nine were referred by their family doctors, seven by voluntary organisations, five by Corporation Departments or Ministries and seven approached the department on their own initiative.

The greatest number referred were in Category "V", which includes epilepsy, poliomyelitis and various other forms of paralysis.

Seventeen of the total cases referred were found to require aids or modifications to property.

There is invariably a great sense of appreciation of this assistance, especially when it enables the person to carry out tasks which they had previously thought they would never again be able to accomplish.

Seven cases were taken off the register, having died or removed from the area, and the state of the register at the 31st December, 1959, is shown in Table II.

As with the new cases the greatest number are within the Category "V", and these may be sub-divided as follows:

Epilepsy	60
Poliomyelitis	47
Multiple Sclerosis	22
Parkinson's Disease ...	9
Hemiplegia	17
Others	21

With the exception of the epileptics, the problem presented is mainly one of loss of function, and a great deal may be done in the provision of aids to assist them. The epileptic problem is mainly, however, a social one, for whilst modern drug treatment serves to restrict the frequency and severity of fits, temperamental exhibitionism remains to cause them to be a severe nuisance to parents, friends and employers. A number of these cases are also under the care of the Mental Health Officers to whom frequent reference is made.

Diversional Employment and Therapy

Staffing difficulties have led to the prevention of any development of the scheme, and it will be later in 1960 before any further expansion can take place. In the meantime, every endeavour is being made to maintain the interest of those already on occupational therapy and the weekly class has been regularly held.

The location of the handicraft class changed in October, and is now held on Wednesday afternoons at Highbury, Peverell, the Health Committee having kindly agreed to the free use of the premises.

Provision of Adaptations and aids

Twenty-two persons were assisted d uring the year, including the seventeen previously referred to. Nine were the result of references from the Ministry of Health Appliance Officer, where modifications were needed to enable the use of motorised tricycles.

Two of the other cases assisted had previously received instruction in the specially adapted kitchen at Mount Gold Hospital, and a further case who is awaiting rehousing is at present undergoing a similar course of instruction.

Employment

Although a number of the persons on the register are recorded as capable of work under ordinary industrial conditions, it is generally difficult for the Ministry of Labour to find them employment. Nevertheless, every co-operation has been forthcoming from the Disablement Resettlement Officer on specific problems referred to him, and it is felt that as much as possible is being done by them to resolve a very difficult problem.

Accommodation

The opening of two Homes for the Disabled early in 1960, Astor Hall and Cann House, will help to ease the problem of finding suitable accommodation for those handicapped persons who cannot be looked after any longer at home.

Where they are no longer able to remain at home, suitable epileptics or spastics are admitted to Colonies or Homes for spastics, but during the year 1959, it was necessary to admit only one spastic, making a total of nine epileptics and three spastics being maintained in Centres at the end of the year.

Voluntary Agencies

There is constant cross reference between the voluntary organisations and the Welfare Officer. Discussions on individual cases are frequent, to the benefit of the handicapped person.

The amount of time and labour given voluntarily by individuals and organisations, to assist handicapped persons in Plymouth, is very extensive and is greatly appreciated.

WELFARE OF THE DEAF AND DUMB

The Missioner of the Plymouth and District Institute for the Deaf and Dumb acts in an agency capacity, on behalf of the Welfare Services Committee, from his offices in Portland Square, Plymouth.

An excellent service is provided by this Organisation, but their present premises appear to be inadequate for the type of socials and services rendered, and negotiations are proceeding for the building to be rehoused in the vicinity of Cobourg Street, when the present premises are demolished.

AGE GROUPS

Under 16		16–64		65 *and over*		*Total*	
Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
20	11	71	63	16	12	107	86
						193	

TABLE I

New Cases Added to the Register of Handicapped Persons during 1959

DISABILITY CATEGORIES	EMPLOYMENT CAPABILITIES								TOTALS	
	Ordinary Conditions		*Sheltered Workshops*		*Home Employment only*		*Incapable of Work*			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Amputation	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	1	1
Arthritis	–	–	1	–	1	–	2	7	4	7
Congenital Malformations ...	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	1
Chest, heart, digestive, etc., and skin diseases	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	1	3	2
General physical injuries	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	1
Organic nervous diseases	2	3	2	3	–	–	3	10	7	16
Nervous and Mental disorders ...	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Respiratory Tuberculosis	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
Other diseases and injuries ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–
TOTALS ...	4	3	3	5	1	–	8	20	16	28

TABLE II

REGISTER OF HANDICAPPED PERSONS AS AT 31ST DECEMBER, 1959

DISABILITY CATEGORIES	EMPLOYMENT CAPABILITIES								TOTALS	
	Ordinary Conditions		*Sheltered Workshops*		*Home Employment only*		*Incapable of Work*			
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
Amputation	1 (1)	–	6 (4)	–	2	–	20	5	34	
Arthritis	2 (1)	–	3 (1)	–	8	9	22	35	79	
Congenital malformations ...	5 (3)	–	3 (1)	2 (1)	1	1	5	7	24	
Chest, heart, digestive, etc., and skin diseases	9 (4)	–	7 (1)	2	7	3	26	11	65	
General physical injuries	5 (2)	3	5 (1)	–	5	3	12	7	40	
Organic nervous diseases	13 (11)	3 (1)	8 (5)	4 (3)	28	12	59	49	176	
Nervous and mental disorders ...	4 (1)	–	–	–	3	1	11	2	21	
Respiratory Tuberculosis	4	–	2	–	–	–	9	–	15	
Non-respiratory Tuberculosis ...	4	–	–	–	1	–	1	3	9	
Other diseases and injuries ...	–	–	–	–	–	–	13	7	20	
TOTALS ...	47	6	34	8	55	29	178	126	483	

Figures in brackets show the numbers recorded as being employed

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACTS, 1948 & 1951

Removal of Persons Needing Care and Attention

Among the many persons requiring assistance from the Welfare Department, Home Helps or District Nurses, 34 (9 males, 25 females) presented special difficulties owing to age, illness, dirty habits or conditions, or lack of co-operation. In most cases it was possible to bring about improvement in conditions and it was not necessary during the year to seek the authority of the Court for the removal of any persons from their home to a hospital or Home in accordance with the National Assistance Acts, 1948 and 1951, Section 47.

Ambulance Service

Ambulance Officer: Mr. R. Sampson

Use of the Service.

The figures for the past year revealed a reduction, compared with last year, in the total number of patients carried and miles travelled of 1,313 patients and 2,748 miles. There was, however, an increase in the mileage of Plymouth patients, attributable to the greater occupation of the new housing estates on the periphery and to the fact that there was an increase of 629 persons who required double-handed transport, thereby reducing the number who could be carried in one vehicle at a time.

Good co-operation exists between neighbouring local authorities, and every opportunity is taken of utilising ambulances returning to adjacent areas and able to take patients.

The number of patients carried by British Railways is approximately the same as last year, and once again I pay tribute to the excellent help which we receive from all sections of their staff.

Total Patients and Mileage

	Plymouth	Devon	Cornwall	Total
Road Journeys				
(*a*) Ordinary Removals ...	56,661	298	79	57,038
Mileage	192,992	9,301	3,418	205,711
(*b*) Accidents and Emergencies ...	3,776	1	—	3,777
Mileage	17,270	13	—	17,283
(*c*) Welfare Patients ...	3,411	—	—	3,411
Mileage	9,298	—	—	9,298
Total Patients ...	63,848	299	79	64,226
Total Mileage ...	219,560	9,314	3,418	232,292
Rail Journeys	233	7	19	259
Approximate total mileage travelled by patients 38,740				

Table Showing Average Miles per Patient

1949	6·305
1954	3·507
1959	3·616

Vehicles

One new ambulance was received in March, and three more were ordered at a later date. The latter vehicles will be fitted with diesel engines and fibre glass bodies,

which are considerably lighter in weight than the orthodox models and should be more economical, particularly in bodywork maintenance, as no wood is used in the framing of this type of vehicle. One ambulance has been disposed of, and three more are due to go as soon as the new ones arrive. All the old vehicles referred to have been in use for over ten years. The total strength of the fleet remains the same as last year, namely thirteen ambulances, five dual-purpose vehicles, and one sitting-case car.

Radio Telecommunication. Consequent upon the decision of the General Post Office to utilise the existing high wave band for television, it has become necessary to change our system to the low wave band. This is being spread over a three-year period. This year we have installed a new Master Station and re-equipped eight vehicles, and are now operating on both frequencies.

Staff. The number of driver attendants has been increased by one, making a total of thirty-eight. The Service is greatly indebted to the members of the St. John Ambulance Brigade who voluntarily give their time—particularly the Nursing members who do such valuable work with the escorting of patients by rail.

The total voluntary service so given amounted to 1,438 hours for men and 3,139 for women.

Civil Defence. Thirty-eight recruits were received into the Ambulance and Casualty Collecting Section of the Civil Defence Corps of whom thirty are now qualified in first aid. Home Office proficiency badges were awarded to twenty-seven volunteers. Two volunteers attended a course at the Civil Defence school at Falfield and obtained full Instructors' Certificates.

A Plymouth Group exercise was held in March with Group Control. Area controls were operated at Tavistock, Ivybridge and Liskeard. A full-scale exercise with other sections was held near Redruth in July at which a number of volunteers took part.

A competition was held during the year and consisted of quizzes in first aid and on the Section handbook, culminating in a practical test on Roborough Down. Prizes were awarded to the winners in each test together with a cup for the team with the highest total marks.

TABLE SHOWING TOTAL PATIENTS AND MILEAGE LAST FIVE YEARS

Year	Plymouth		Devon		Cornwall		Total	
	Patients	*Mileage*	*Patients*	*Mileage*	*Patients*	*Mileage*	*Patients*	*Mileage*
1955	59,151	217,160	1,098	27,022	63	2,800	60,312	246,982
1956	63,852	228,180	924	24,331	68	2,433	64,844	254,944
1957	61,823	213,505	483	14,806	67	3,298	62,373	231,609
1958	65,048	213,276	430	13,900	61	2,955	65,539	230,131
1959	63,848	219,560	299	9,314	79	3,418	64,226	232,292

Plymouth Port Health Authority

Report of the Deputy Port Medical Officer,
Dr. G. B. Carter

General This report is in the form and sequence prescribed for Annual Reports of Medical Officers of Port Health Authorities by the Ministry of Health, Form Port 20, dated October, 1952.

Where the entry "No Change" appears, this indicates that there has been no alteration in the information given in the Report for 1958.

The tonnage of vessels which entered the port during the year was 2,296,972, as compared with 2,724,937 in 1958.

Section I—Staff

Table A

No Change

Section II

Amount of Shipping Entering the District during the Year

Table B

Ships from	*Number*	*Tonnage*	*Number inspected*		*Number of ships reported as having, or having had during the voyage, infectious disease on board*
			By the Medical Officer of Health	*By the Public Health Inspector*	
Foreign Ports	717	1,507,752	110	567	13
Coastwise	1,089	789,220	—	648	—
Total	1,806	2,296,972	110	1,215	13

Section III

Character of Shipping and Trade during the Year

Table C

Passenger Traffic

Number of passengers INWARDS	...	12,815
Number of passengers OUTWARDS	...	693

The total number of passengers remaining on board passenger-carrying vessels entering the Port of Plymouth (exclusive of those shown above) was 29,184.

Cargo Traffic

Principal Imports:

Foreign:

Fertilisers from Antwerp and Hamburg.
Phosphates from Sfax, Bona, Antwerp and Rouen.
Potash from Hamburg, Antwerp, Bremen and Wismar.
Basic slag from Rouen and Dunkirk.
Onions from Rotterdam and Amsterdam.
Fresh fruit from Holland and France.
Preserved meat from Holland.
Timber from Vancouver, Antwerp, Gothenburg, Kotka and Kemi.
Grain from Vancouver, Antwerp, Rouen and Rotterdam.
Fuel oil from Curacoa and Trinidad.
Agricultural machinery from Holland.

Coastal:

Basic slag from Grimsby.
Coal from South Wales and North-East ports.
Vaporising oil, gas oil, petrol, kerosene and paraffin from Fawley, Hamble and Swansea.
Fertilisers and phosphates from Middlesbrough, London and Immingham.
Cement and asphalt from London.
Grain from Avonmouth, Newport (I.W.) and Cardiff.
Potatoes from Belfast and Londonderry.
Fish from deep-sea fishing grounds.
Margarine, cooking fats, tinned fruit, flour, biscuits, tinned vegetables and sugar from Liverpool.

Principal Exports:

China clay and granite chippings.

Principal Ports from which ships arrive:

Asia and Australasia	*Europe*	*America*	*Africa*
Hong Kong	Amsterdam	Buenos Aires	Beira
Rangoon	Antwerp	Curacao	Cape Town
Brisbane	Bremen	Kingston, Ja.	Casablanca
Abadan	Brest	New York	Sfax
Bombay	Calais	Philadelphia	
	Delfzyl	Valparaiso	
	Gibraltar		
	Gothenburg		
	Kotka		
	Le Havre		
	Rotterdam		
	Rouen		

Section IV

Inland Barge Traffic

There is no inland barge traffic at the Port.

Section V

Water Supply

No Change

Section VI

Public Health (Ships) Regulations, 1952

No Change

Section VII

Smallpox

(1) *Isolation Hospitals available*

The first case or cases would be admitted to the Smallpox Hospital, Liskeard, Cornwall (Telephone: Liskeard 2385), staffed from the Scott Isolation Hospital, Beacon Park Road, Plymouth (Telephone: Plymouth 64311 and 61437). Physician-Superintendent: Dr. F. Johnstone.

Should it appear likely that more extensive accommodation would be required, arrangements would be made for the Lee Mill Smallpox Hospital, at present used for convalescent orthopaedic cases, to be reopened as a Smallpox Hospital.

(2) *Arrangements for the transport of cases to hospital*

The launch *Argus* of the Plymouth Port Health Authority, based at Millbay Docks, Plymouth (Telephone: Plymouth 62821, Ext. 245 by day, and Plymouth 61441 at night and weekends), is available to transport cases from ship to shore.

Ambulances of the Plymouth City Council's Ambulance Service (Telephone: Plymouth 64101) are available to transport cases to hospital.

(3) *Smallpox Consultants*

Plymouth and Cornwall:	Dr. D. F. Johnstone, Scott Isolation Hospital, Beacon Park Road, Plymouth. (Telephone: Plymouth 64311, 61437 and 73896.)
Devon and Cornwall:	Dr. W. A. Lister, 10 The Crescent, Plymouth. (Telephone: Plymouth 61875 and 51040.)
Devon and Cornwall:	Dr. C. Seward, 20 West Southernhay, Exeter. (Telephone: Exeter 2110 and Exmouth 4120.)

(4) *Facilities for the Laboratory Diagnosis of Smallpox*

Material for the collection of specimens from suspected cases are always available at the Port Health Office, Plymouth.

Specimens would be forwarded to the Virus Reference Laboratory, Central Public Health Laboratory, Colindale Avenue, London, N.W.9.

Section VIII

Venereal Disease

Location of facilities for the diagnosis and treatment of venereal disease, and days and hours of attendance.

No Change

During the year, 61 British and 20 Foreign seamen (Total 81 compared with 58 in 1958) were treated at the Venereal Diseases Clinic.

The Nationalities were as follows:

British	61
Dutch	9
Norwegian ...	1
Finnish	1
Polish	1
Italian	1
Indian	4
Portuguese ...	1
Canadian	2

Section IX

Cases of Notifiable and Other Infectious Diseases on Ships

Table D

Category	*Disease*	*Number of cases during the year*		*Number of ships concerned*
		Passengers	*Crew*	
Cases landed from ships from foreign ports	Chickenpox ...	–	3	1
	Malaria ...	–	1	1
	Influenza ...	–	1	1
	Pneumonia ...	2	–	2
Cases which have occurred on ships from foreign ports, but have been disposed of before arrival	Chickenpox ...	4	–	4
	Mumps	3	–	2
	Measles ...	1	–	1
	Tuberculosis ...	1	–	1
Cases landed from other ships	—	–	–	–

Section X

Observations on the Occurrence of Malaria in Ships

One case of malaria was landed from a British vessel during the year.

Section XI

Measures Taken Against Ships Infected with or Suspected for Plague

No plague-infected or suspected ships entered the Port during the year.

Section XII

Measures Against Rodents in Ships from Foreign Ports

(1) All ships arriving at the various wharves are boarded by the Port Health Inspector and Rodent Operator. Enquiries are made of the officers and crew as to evidence of rat infestation. Foremen Stevedores are also questioned as to the presence of rats. Where rat infestation is found, trapping or poisoning is carried out by the Rodent Operator.

(2) All rats caught are destroyed and specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, South Devon & East Cornwall Hospital, Greenbank, Plymouth.

(3) Deratting of ships is carried out by fumigation with hydrocyanic acid gas. These fumigations are carried out by private firms under the supervision of the Port Health Authority.

The names of Commercial Contractors who have carried out the fumigation of vessels at this Port are:

1. Fumigation Services Ltd., Barking, Essex.
2. London Fumigation Co., London, E.C.3.

Small infestations are dealt with by the Local Authority's Rodent Operator, using "Warfarin".

It is pleasing to note that rat-proofing principles have been adopted in the construction of new vessels.

TABLE E

Rodents destroyed during the year in ships from foreign ports.

Nil.

Rodents destroyed in docks, quays, wharves and warehouses.

Category	*Number*
Black rats	—
Brown rats	16
Sent for examination	—
Infected with Plague	—

Number of rats presumed killed, based on amount of poison bait taken: 260.

Number of mice destroyed by poisoning: 278.

Table F

Deratting Certificates and Deratting Exemption Certificates Issued during the Year for Ships from Foreign Ports

No. of Deratting Certificates issued					*Number of Deratting Exemption Certificates issued*	*Total Certificates issued*
After fumigation with		*After trapping*	*After poisoning*	*Total*		
HCN	*Other fumigant (state method)*					
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
–	–	–	–	–	27	27

Prevention of Damage by Pests Act, 1949

(Application to Shipping) Order, 1951

No Rodent Control Certificates were issued to coastal vessels during the year.

The majority of vessels entering the port carried a Deratting Exemption Certificate.

Section XIII

Inspection of Ships for Nuisances

Table G

Inspections and Notices

Nature and Number of Inspections	*Notices served*		*Result of serving Notices*
	Statutory Notices	*Other Notices*	*Complied with*
1,215 vessels	—	4	3

Section XIV

Public Health (Shell-fish) Regulations, 1934 and 1948

No Change

Section XV

Medical Inspection of Aliens

Paragraphs (1), (2) and (3): No Change.

Paragraph (4): During the year the number of incoming aliens was 5,392. The number of outgoing aliens was 308.

Paragraph (5): No Change.

Reports and certificates for aliens medically examined.

	Nature of Report or Certificate	*Total number of reports and certificates issued*	*Aliens* **not permitted** *to land*
A	Unsound mind or mentally defective	–	–
B (1)	Undesirable for medical reasons ...	–	–
B (2)	(*a*) Inability to support	–	–
	(*b*) Likely to require medical treatment	1	–
	(*c*) Inability to support and likely to require medical treatment ...	1	–
C	Conditionally landed for further medical examination	–	–
	Totals ...	2	–

Section XVI

Miscellaneous

Arrangements for the burial on shore of persons who have died on board ship from infectious disease.

No Change

Food Inspection

During the year, 299 vessels were dealt with under the Public Health (Imported Food) Regulations, 1937 and 1948.

There were 217 from foreign ports, and 82 coastwise.

The total amount of foodstuffs voluntarily surrendered and condemned as unsound, unwholesome and unfit for human consumption consisted of:

	Tons	*cwts.*	*qrs.*	*lbs.*
Yellow corn	1	10	0	0
Pork Luncheon Meat ...		1	1	8
Ox tongues				16
Minced beef loaf				3
Tinned pears			2	0
Tinned plums		1	2	$6\frac{1}{4}$
Tinned damsons				19
Tinned apples				$6\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned greengages				$12\frac{3}{4}$
Tinned peas			1	$4\frac{1}{2}$
Tinned beans				13
Biscuits			2	22
TOTAL ...	1	14	3	27

No action was taken under the Public Health (Imported Milk) Regulations, 1926, and the Public Health (Preservatives, etc., in Food) Regulations, 1925 and 1958.

The following specimens were submitted to the Public Health Laboratory, Greenbank, Plymouth, for examination:

Nature of Specimen	*From*	*Examined for*	*Result*
Oysters (3 samples)	Yealm Oyster Fisheries	B. Coli.	(1) E. Coli. isolated (2) E. Coli. not isolated (3) Faecal type E.C. Coli. not isolated
Sea water (2 samples)	Yealm Oyster Fisheries	B. Coli.	(1) Number of coliform bacilli – 1,600 per 100 ml. Number of bact. coli. – 350 per 100 ml. (2) Coliform bacilli – 25 per 100 ml. Bact. Coli – Nil per 100 ml.

Infectious Diseases

No major infectious disease occurred within the area of the Authority during 1959.

Cases landed at the Port

Seven cases of infectious disease were landed, and fourteen cases of non-infectious disease or injury, of whom nineteen were admitted to hospital.

School Health Service

Report of the Senior Medical Officer

Dr. T. H. HARRISON

During 1959 Entrants and Leavers in ordinary schools were medically inspected, together with children in three intermediate age groups between Entrants and Leavers, as well as all children in the day special schools. It was, however, recommended to the Education Special Services Sub-Committee in September 1959, in view of the small numbers of children found with new defects requiring treatment in the three intermediate age groups, that the number of intermediate age groups inspected should be reduced to one, viz. at the age of 9 plus to 10 plus years, and that the time saved should be spent on the examination of children of any age specially brought forward by parents, teachers and school nurses. The recommendation was approved by the Committee, together with a further recommendation that the question of the continuance of an intermediate inspection should be reviewed as soon as the effects of the reduction in the number of periodic inspections could be assessed.

The physical condition of almost all the children inspected was found to be satisfactory and only 14 children out of the 11,603 inspected (0.12 per cent) were considered to be in an unsatisfactory physical condition and to need following up regarding home conditions, diet at home, and milk and meals at school, etc.

Special attention continued to be paid to children with, or suspected to have, defective hearing and a great deal of work was done by Dr. L. N. Trethowan, School Medical Officer, at special audiometric sessions, as well as at our Audiology Clinic where he had the assistance of the teachers from our Day Special School for Deaf and Partially Deaf Children. There was excellent co-operation with the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons in regard to all children with defective hearing and free referral from our clinics to the consultants and vice-versa.

The inspections of school premises by the School Medical Officers were continued and the attention of the Director of Education drawn to various defects found and replies received from him regarding what action he proposed taking to remedy them.

The cleanliness of the children showed a considerable improvement, due to the still greater attention paid to the children by the school nurses, and more following up of infested children, and for the first time less than 2.0 per cent were found infested, the actual percentage being only 1.3 per cent.

There was little alteration in the numbers of children treated at our school clinics for miscellaneous skin defects and minor ailments and again no cases of ringworm of the scalp were found.

With the appointment of two Speech Therapists in September, 1959, the position regarding the provision of Speech Therapy was greatly improved, children who had been on the waiting list for 9–12 months being able to be treated and the waiting list virtually eliminated.

All the schools were visited by the dental officers once during the year and all children in attendance at the time of their visits inspected. The old dental clinic at Beaumont House was closed during the year and a new dental clinic opened at Crownhill on the north of the city to serve the new housing estates in that area. The equipment at all the dental clinics was improved to bring it up to modern standards.

The percentage of children accepting B.C.G. Vaccination was about the average for the last few years, but less children were found to have been previously infected with tuberculosis when tested for suitability for B.C.G. vaccination and the percentage was less than half of what it was when the scheme was started five years ago.

The number of applications for diphtheria immunisation of school children, particularly for reinforcing injections, was, as in 1958, higher than for several years before 1958.

Immunisation against tetanus was offered during the Spring Term for the first time for children taking gardening lessons at school and over 600 children had been given a full primary course of active immunisation by the end of 1959.

There was no serious outbreak of infectious disease at any of the schools during the year but there was a general outbreak of measles in the city between February and July, and scarlet fever was more prevalent from October to December than in 1958.

The plans for the proposed new Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service Clinic at Stonehouse were reviewed, and amended to provide additional accommodation, including a school medical officers' consulting room and a waiting room for the School Health Service section of the clinic, to enable both Maternity and Child Welfare and School Health Service sessions to be held at the same time and independently of each other. The erection of the clinic is now planned for the 1960–61 financial year.

In November, 1959, the provision of a new joint Central Clinic was approved, to replace the Central School Clinic at Rowe Street, the Child Guidance Clinic at Catherine Street and the Maternity and Child Welfare Clinic at Beaumont Hut. The new clinic is to be built at Seven Trees, when the Medical Officer of Health's office there is moved at the end of 1961 to the new Civic Centre, to which all the now separate Corporation Offices will also be moved.

Staff

The number of staff employed on School Health Service duties during 1959, in terms of whole-time officers, was virtually the same as in 1958, except that two whole-time speech therapists were being employed at the end of 1959, compared with one at the end of 1958. An increase in the establishment of speech therapists, from one to two whole-time officers, had been approved as from the 1st April, 1959, and the additional post was filled in September.

It proved impossible to obtain a nurse holding a Health Visitor's Certificate to fill the vacancy in the school nursing staff which occurred during the year, as had been the case for the last four years, and only one of the school nurses employed in 1959 held such a certificate.

The numbers of staff at the end of 1959 were as follows:—

MEDICAL, ETC.

Medical Officers	3.95
School Nurses	10.76
Nursing Assistants	1.00
Speech Therapists	2.00

Dental

Dental Officers	4.31
Dental Attendants	4.41

Child Guidance

Psychiatrists	0.61
Educational Psychologists	0.50
Psychiatric Social Workers	2.00

Medical Inspection

The full figures relating to medical inspection in 1959 are given in Tables 1A, 1B, 1C, 2A and 2B at the end of this report.

1. Periodic Medical inspection

In the annual report for 1958 figures were given showing that in children inspected in the three intermediate age groups between Entrants and Leavers, viz. at the ages of 7 plus to 8 plus years, 9 plus to 10 plus years, and 11 plus to 12 plus years, the number found with *new* defects requiring treatment and not under treatment was very small. It was suggested that the time had arrived for considering a reduction in the number of intermediate age groups inspected and employing the medical officers' time more profitably and in particular on the examination of children of *any* age specially brought forward by parents, teachers and school nurses.

In September, 1959, it was recommended to the Education Special Services Sub-Committee that the number of intermediate age groups inspected should be reduced to one, viz. at the age of 9 plus to 10 plus years, and the time saved spent as suggested. It was also recommended that the question of the continuance of an intermediate inspection should be reviewed in twelve to eighteen months' time, when the effects of the reduction in the number of periodic inspections could be assessed. The recommendations were approved and for the time being children will be given a periodic inspection as Entrants, Intermediates at age 9 plus to 10 plus, and Leavers.

In the first two terms of 1959 the periodic inspections of those children due for inspection in 1958 in the 11 plus to 12 plus years (1946) and Leavers (1944) groups and which had not been done in 1958 because the medical officers had been engaged in poliomyelitis

vaccination clinics for some of their normal medical inspection sessions, were completed, together with part of the current 9 plus to 10 plus years (1949) group and Entrants. During the last term of 1959, Entrants were inspected, together with the remainder of the current 9 plus to 10 plus years group, about half of the current Leavers (1945) group, and all children at Day Special Schools.

The total number of children given a periodic medical inspection in 1959 was 11,603, compared with 11,380 in 1958 and the numbers inpsected in the various age groups were as follows:—

Number of Periodic Medical Inspections, 1959

1. Entrants (1952 to 1955 age groups)	3,180
2. 7+ to 8+ years (1950 and 1951 age groups) ...	248
3. 9+ to 10+ years (1948 and 1949 age groups) ...	2,866
4. 11+ to 12+ years (1946 and 1947 age groups) ...	1,657
5. Leavers (1943 to 1945 age groups)	3,339
6. Pupils at Special Schools	313
Total ...	11,603

2. Results of Periodic Medical Inspection

A. Physical condition of the children

Only 14 children out of the 11,603 inspected at the periodic medical inspections, viz. 0.12 per cent, were considered to be in an unsatisfactory physical condition, compared with 0.22 per cent in 1958 and 0.25 per cent in 1957. These 14 children were specially followed up regarding home conditions, diet at home and milk and meals in school and any necessary recommendations made. The following are the numbers and percentages found unsatisfactory in each age group.

Physical Condition of Children Inspected at Periodic Medical Inspections, 1959

	Number Inspected	*Number Unsatisfactory*	*Percentage Unsatisfactory*
1. Entrants	3,180	8	0.25
2. 7+ to 8+ years	248	0	–
3. 9+ to 10+ years	2,866	0	–
4. 11+ to 12+ years	1,657	3	0.18
5. Leavers	3,339	2	0.06
6. Pupils at Special Schools ...	313	1	0.32
Totals ...	11,603	14	0.12

B. Number of CHILDREN requiring treatment

The following table gives the number of children in each age group, and the percentage of the number inspected in each group, who were found to require treatment for (i) defective vision, excluding squint, and (ii) all other defects, together with (iii) the total of individual children and the total percentages of them requiring treatment in each group.

The figures are of all children requiring treatment and include:

(*a*) children found for the first time to be requiring treatment and who were under treatment;

(*b*) children found for the first time to be requiring treatment and who were not under treatment;

(*c*) children noted previously as requiring treatment, and who still required it and who were under treatment;

(*d*) children noted previously as requiring treatment, and who still required it and who were not under treatment.

NUMBER OF CHILDREN FOUND AT PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS, 1959 TO REQUIRE TREATMENT (including those already under treatment)

	Number inspected	(*i*) *Requiring treatment for defective vision (excluding squint)*		(*ii*) *Requiring treatment for all other defects*		(*iii*) *Total individual children requiring treatment*	
		No.	%	*No.*	%	*No.*	%
1. Entrants	3,180	117	3.7	554	17.4	615	19.3
2. 7+ to 8+ years ...	248	18	7.3	43	17.3	51	20.6
3. 9+ to 10+ years ...	2,866	299	10.4	476	16.6	690	24.1
4. 11+ to 12+ years ...	1,657	197	11.9	288	17.4	457	27.6
5. Leavers	3,339	487	14.6	388	11.6	785	23.5
6. Pupils at Special Schools	313	46	14.7	79	25.2	102	32.6
TOTALS	11,603	1,164	10.0	1,828	15.7	2,700	23.3

The total of 10.0 per cent of children recorded as requiring treatment for defective vision compares with 9.0 per cent in 1958, 8.6 per cent in 1957 and 7.6 per cent in 1956. It also compares with the latest available figures for England and Wales of 5.9 per cent in 1957.

It would appear from these figures that there has been a gradual increase in Plymouth since 1956 in the number of children requiring treatment for defective vision, and that there is also a bigger percentage of children requiring treatment for vision than the average for England and Wales.

The apparent increase during the four years may not, however, be a true increase but may be due to an alteration in recording. In 1956 some medical officers were recording children with defective vision and wearing satisfactory glasses as requiring observation only. Since then, it has been decided that such children should be regarded as being under treatment and therefore recorded as requiring treatment for the purpose of the Ministry of Education's statistical tables, and medical officers have been recording children wearing glasses as requiring treatment. By 1959 probably all such children were being recorded as requiring treatment.

The bigger percentage of Plymouth children recorded as requiring treatment, compared with the average for England and Wales, is probably due to two reasons, viz. the testing of the vision of all Entrants and the annual retesting of the vision of all children, which is not done in many authorities.

The total of 15.7 per cent of children recorded as requiring treatment for all defects other than defective vision compares with 18.1 per cent in 1958, 16.1 per cent in 1957 and 18.9 per cent in 1956. These totals compare with the latest available figures for England and Wales of 10.1 per cent in 1957. The increase over the figures for England and Wales may again be due to a difference in recording. Medical officers often find difficulty in deciding whether to record a child as under treatment and therefore to be included as requiring treatment, or as under observation, or as having a defect not requiring either treatment or observation. This occurs particularly when children are attending hospital out-patient departments or chest clinics. These difficulties make comparison with the figures for other authorities and for England and Wales unsatisfactory.

C. Number of DEFECTS requiring treatment or observation

The numbers of each defect found requiring either treatment or observation are given, for all children inspected at periodic medical inspections, in Table 2A at the end of this report.

In view of the different decisions made by different medical officers when recording defects under the headings of requiring treatment and requiring observation the combined figures for certain defects, whether requiring treatment or observation, are given in the table below for Entrants, Leavers and the totals for all groups, per 1,000 children inspected at periodic medical inspections during 1959, together with the latest available figures for England and Wales.

It will be seen that even allowing for differences in recording defects under the headings of requiring treatment or requiring observation the Plymouth totals per 1,000 children inspected show considerable variation for some defects from the figures for England and Wales.

Probable reasons for the differences for defective vision have been given in the section on the previous page but it is difficult to find reasons for the differences in all cases for the other defects.

Special attention was paid to otitis media and this may be the reason for the larger numbers of cases recorded in Leavers, although the figures for England and Wales appear to be very low and not to indicate the true position.

The Plymouth totals for lung defects in Leavers are considerably more than the average for England and Wales but it is doubtful whether there is, in fact, much more lung disease in Leavers in Plymouth than the average in England and Wales and it may be that these defects are recorded in Plymouth as requiring either treatment or observation but not recorded in other areas under either of these headings because they were regarded as permanent defects not requiring treatment or observation.

NUMBER OF CERTAIN DEFECTS PER 1,000 CHILDREN INSPECTED

WHETHER REQUIRING TREATMENT OR OBSERVATION

	ENTRANTS			LEAVERS			ALL GROUPS	
	Plymouth		*England and Wales*	*Plymouth*		*England and Wales*	*Plymouth*	*England and Wales*
	1959	1956	1956	1959	1956	1956	1959	1957
Skin	37.7	37.6	23.7	25.2	44.0	25.4	33.8	24.6
Vision	84.9	79.0	51.1	172.8	179.0	131.6	133.0	109.3
Squint ...	36.8	29.2	29.1	23.1	25.5	6.9	29.3	17.6
Otitis Media ...	15.4	10.7	14.7	12.0	13.4	5.8	13.1	10.6
Heart	11.0	6.0	14.5	10.2	10.2	11.5	10.4	12.6
Lungs	34.6	49.5	42.1	23.7	26.8	13.8	28.2	24.9
Hernia ...	4.7	3.8	5.4	1.2	0.6	0.8	2.1	3.1

D. Number of NEW DEFECTS requiring treatment

Additional records were kept in 1959, as in 1958, of the number of *New* defects found requiring treatment, and the numbers of these new defects which were under treatment and not under treatment at the time of the periodic inspection. The figures for all the age groups inspected are given in the table on the following page.

This table shows that the routine inspection of all Entrants is very worthwhile, few of the defects recorded being under treatment at the time of the inspection.

In the three intermediate age groups between Entrants and Leavers, in which a total of 4,771 children was inspected, the children had 923 defects, excluding defective vision, recorded as requiring treatment. Only 213 of these defects, however, were new defects not under treatment and these included 80 orthopaedic defects, mainly of a postural nature.

The figures confirm that there are few children in the intermediate age groups who have defects which are not already known or new defects not under treatment. They show that the periodic routine inspection of all children in these groups is now unprofitable and should be replaced by the inspection of children specially selected, provided that the routine testing of the vision of all children is carried out annually by the school nurses as at present and children with defective vision referred to the School Medical Officers. Although few defects of hearing and few cases of otitis media were found in these intermediate age groups, the routine testing of the hearing of all children in these groups might be advisable if the intermediate inspection at 9 plus to 10 plus years is discontinued.

3. Other Medical Inspections

(*Special inspections and reinspections*)

The figures for all the other medical inspections, in addition to the periodic medical inspections, carried out at schools, clinics, etc., are given in the table below.

Number of Other Medical Inspections, 1959

	Special Inspections	*Reinspections*	*Total*
1. Ordinary cases seen at school clinics and schools, ascertainment of handicapped pupils, excluding educationally subnormal, and other special examinations, except as follows ...	3,047	2,704	5,751
2. For fitness for employment, after school hours	378	—	378
3. For entertainment licenses	87	—	87
4. For fitness for swimming instruction	447	—	447
5. For defective hearing (Audiometer Sweep Tests)	479	—	479
6. For full investigation of defective hearing (at Audiology Clinic) ...	156	66	222
7. For fitness for entry to Training College for Teachers	99	—	99
8. For ascertainment as educationally subnormal	111	252	363
9. At Day Open-Air Schools	—	285	285
10. At E.S.N. Special Schools	—	272	272
11. At Children's Homes	217	815	1,032
Totals	5,021	4,394	9,415

The number of 5,021 special inspections compares with 4,398 in 1958 and 4,112 in 1957, the increase being partly due to special examinations at the clinics of children suspected to have defective hearing. A report on the work carried out in respect of these cases is given in the following section.

The number of 4,394 reinspections compares with 4,170 in 1958 and 4,314 in 1957.

4. Defective Hearing

I am indebted to Dr. L. N. Trethowan, School Medical Officer, for the following reports on defective hearing and the audiology clinic:—

"*Defective Hearing.* Apart from the work done at the audiology clinic, special attention was again paid throughout the year to hearing acuity, and 146 children with known or suspected hearing defects were fully investigated. 54 of these children were referred to an Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon. These 54 children, and 65 others, will continue to be kept under observation.

It is of the greatest importance from the point of view of education that Head Teachers and class teachers should be made aware and reminded from time to time that a child is somewhat deaf and not just inattentive. Many instances could be given where a child has made very rapid progress merely by sitting in a favourable position in the classroom.

Ten children referred for routine testing of hearing, prior to having Speech Therapy, were found to be partially deaf.

Seventeen children with hearing aids, attending ordinary schools or special schools other than Hartley House School for the Deaf and Partially Deaf, were seen to ensure that they continue to be suitably placed at their present schools and that they are using their hearing aids properly and at the optimum settings.

From following up children who have had a hearing loss, been referred to an Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon and had their adenoids or tonsils and adenoids removed, with occasionally other treatment in addition, e.g. deep therapy to the eustachian tubes, politzeri sation, orthodontic treatment or wash outs of the maxillary sinuses, it would seem that this operative treatment is most effective in removing and preventing permanent deafness if done before irreversible changes have taken place in the middle ear. Of 41 children who had slight to moderate hearing losses – average loss of 20 up to 40 decibels – 33 had completely normal hearing after operation, 6 were improved but hearing was not entirely normal, 2 were not improved at all but one was not discovered soon enough and the changes were thought to be probably irreversible by the Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeon concerned. Three children whose hearing was found to be defective before being referred to an E.N.T. Surgeon

were found to have normal hearing before they were operated upon. It was thought, however, that operative treatment was still necessary for reasons other than deafness. Three children with defective hearing who had been seen by E.N.T. Surgeons and were awaiting operative treatment were subsequently found to have normal hearing. The E.N.T. Surgeons concerned have agreed to postpone operative treatment on these children. Five children under observation for defective hearing were not referred to E.N.T. Surgeons as their hearing defects disappeared during the time they were kept under observation.

Audiology Clinic. The Audiology Clinic continued functioning fortnightly on Saturday mornings throughout the year.

Twenty-four sessions were held, fifty appointments were made, and of these forty-three were kept. Forty-one children were seen for the first time, fourteen of these being from other authorities.

Of these forty-one children—

(1) Twenty-three were referred because of delayed speech. It was decided that deafness was not the cause for this delay in sixteen children and was in the other seven. Four of these are now attending Hartley House School for the Deaf and Partially Deaf. One, belonging to another authority, is also mentally retarded and a special school has been recommended on trial. The remaining two are having intensive Home Training, but it is thought likely that special school will have to be recommended.

(2) Three were spastic children, who were referred because their teachers were of the opinion that they might be partially deaf. Hearing was normal in two of these children, the other was found to be partially deaf and is now using a hearing aid. She attends a private school.

(3) Nine children attending ordinary schools, four having hearing aids, and all of them known to be partially deaf, and who had been under observation at ordinary school clinics, were seen. It was decided that eight were fit to continue to attend an ordinary school. The other one is now attending Hartley House School.

(4) Two children attending special schools for educationally sub-normal pupils were found to be partially deaf. It was thought that they were suitably placed at their schools. They are both now using hearing aids.

(5) One, from another authority, was referred because of poor speech and thought by his class teacher to be deaf. He was found to be severely partially deaf and is now attending Hartley House School.

(6) One was referred because of indistinct speech. It was decided that deafness was not the cause and he was referred to the Speech Therapist.

(7) One girl, who had been attending Hartley House School, was considered fit to return to an ordinary school.

(8) One boy, who is a notified mentally defective, was seen. High frequency deafness could not be excluded and he is to be seen again.

The continued success of this clinic depends to a great extent on the continued keenness and enthusiasm of the Headmaster and all the staff of Hartley House School. Their services are given quite voluntarily and in their own free time.

5. Attendance of Parents at Periodic Medical Inspections

A smaller percentage of parents attended for the periodic medical inspections of their children than in either 1958 or 1957, the average attendance for all groups being 48.6 per cent compared with 68.8 per cent in 1958 and 58.7 per cent in 1957. A possible reason for the decrease may be that parents are now finding that few new defects requiring treatment are being found in their children after their Entrants inspection.

The numbers and percentages of parents present for the examination of their children in the different age groups were as follows:—

Parents Present at Periodic Medical Inspections, 1959

	Number of children inspected	*Number of parents attending*	*Percentage of parents attending*
1. Entrants	3,180	2,627	82.6
2. 7+ to 8+ years	248	182	73.4
3. 9+ to 10+ years	2,866	1,406	49.1
4. 11+ to 12+ years	1,657	705	42.5
5. Leavers	3,339	604	18.1
6. Pupils at Special Schools ...	313	114	36.4
Totals ...	11,603	5,638	48.6

6. Reports to Family Doctors after the Final Inspection before Leaving School

For the fifth successive year reports were sent to family doctors by the School Medical Officer in *all* cases where Leavers had *any* defects, including defective vision, at their final medical inspection. Reports were sent on 880 children, viz. 26.3 per cent of those inspected.

In many cases it was known that information about the defects had been sent to the family doctors during the course of the children's school life, and in a large percentage of cases the only defect reported to the family doctor after the final inspection was defective vision due to refractive error.

It is stated on the report cards that further information would be given about any defects if requested, but no requests for further information have been received since the scheme was commenced, nor has any acknowledgement of the receipt of a report ever been received.

It appears to be unnecessary to send reports in all cases where there is any defect and it is proposed to send reports in future only in cases where it is believed that the defects are unknown to the family doctors and that the information given would be useful to them. The School Medical Officers will use their discretion in deciding whether or not to send a report, but information about special defects, the provision of special educational treatment, etc., will continue to be sent during the course of the children's school lives.

Inspection of School Premises

The inspections of school premises by the School Medical Officers, which were resumed in April, 1958, for the first time since the end of the war, were continued during 1959 and 82 schools were inspected. The 82 schools comprised 58 primary schools and 24 secondary schools, of which 15 of the primary schools and 16 of the secondary schools had not been inspected in 1958.

In the 51 schools reinspected during 1959, viz. 43 primary and 8 secondary schools, improvements had been made in some of them since 1958, including provision of hot water for washing, heating of cloak rooms and improvements in lavatory accommodation, and repairs and redecorations carried out.

Structural condition and cleanliness.

The premises of most of the schools inspected were found to be satisfactory structurally, in good decorative condition and clean. A few schools had leaking roofs or corridors or required redecoration and in most cases arrangements were in hand for the repairs or redecorations to be carried out.

One old controlled voluntary school was in a generally poor condition with inadequate washing facilities and no hot water for washing, inadequate lavatories and cloak rooms, with no provision for drying wet garments, inadequate natural lighting in some classrooms, inadequate heating and an inadequate playground. The managers of this school have requested the provision of a new school as soon as possible, and the Education Authority has decided to include new premises for the school in the draft 1962–63 building programme.

One old aided voluntary school was also in a generally poor condition structurally, with inadequate facilities, including inadequate artificial lighting by gas. The school managers decided to take immediate steps to effect repairs and improvements.

Washing facilities.

Twelve of the old schools inspected had no hot water supply to any of the children's wash basins. Seven of these schools were aided voluntary schools and two were controlled voluntary schools.

The provision of towels varied very considerably, from individual linen towels, or paper towels, to infrequently changed communal roller towels. A number of head teachers said that they could not afford to purchase sufficient towels out of the general allocation for materials, text books, exercise books, etc., and one head teacher remarked that books were more important than towels. There seems to be a case for making a separate allocation to schools for towels only, and not expect them to be provided by the schools out of their general allocation, or for the authority to provide towels as a general service to all schools. Soap is already provided outside the general allocation.

Lavatories.

At most schools the lavatory accommodation was found to be adequate and clean, but in a few schools it was rather inadequate for the numbers in attendance, which in several cases was due to more children attending than had been provided for. At several schools the lavatories required white-washing and the urinals required more thorough and more frequent cleaning. New lavatories had already been approved for one of the schools where they were inadequate, and were awaiting erection.

Cloak Rooms.

There was sufficient accommodation for the children's out-door clothing at most schools but at several schools it was inadequate and two garments had to be hung on one peg. This was particularly unsatisfactory in wet weather.

At almost half the schools inspected, viz. 40 out of the 82, there was no provision for drying the children's outdoor clothing, the cloak rooms being unheated, and in some of the other schools the cloak rooms were heated only in the winter. As the average rainfall in the city over the past 60 years has been 37.62 inches per year and the average number of wet days 190 per year the position can only be regarded as unsatisfactory.

Lighting, Heating and Ventilation.

In general these were satisfactory, but at one controlled voluntary school the natural lighting was inadequate in some class rooms and at two aided voluntary schools the artificial lighting was inadequate and at one of them was by gas.

At four old schools the heating was inadequate. Three of the schools were voluntary schools and the fourth a L.E.A. school. In the case of the latter school improvements had been arranged and were waiting to be carried out.

Playgrounds.

The playgrounds were adequate and well surfaced at most schools but at eleven old schools they were inadequate and at four old schools required resurfacing.

Provision for medical inspection.

At most schools the accommodation for medical inspection was not entirely satisfactory as there was usually only one room available. In general the room was suitable and satisfactory for the medical officer but there was no accommodation available for the parents and children to wait, or for the school nurse to work in, except a corridor or cloakroom.

Seven of the old schools had no accommodation at all for medical inspections, which were carried out in a nearby school clinic. Head Teachers invariably made every effort to provide the best conditions possible in their schools, and in a number of cases gave up their own rooms for the medical inspections, and the school medical officers appreciated the efforts made and the co-operation given by head teachers.

General.

During the year the attention of the Director of Education was drawn to various defects in 27 schools, viz. 18 primary schools and 9 secondary schools and replies were received from him stating what action he proposed taking regarding them, including repairs, redecoration, and improvements such as provision of hot water for washing and heating of classrooms. At several of the old schools improvements were not contemplated as the premises were to be replaced by new buildings within the next few years and in several schools improvements to bring the premises up to modern standards had already been scheduled and were awaiting carrying out. In the case of three Secondary Grammar Schools the scheduled improvements had not been included by the Ministry of Education in the approved 1960–62 building programme.

Handicapped Children

The number of children newly assessed as needing special educational treatment at special schools or in boarding homes was 92, compared with 79 in 1958 and 100 in 1957.

The following are the figures in the various categories:—

CHILDREN NEWLY ASSESSED AS NEEDING SPECIAL EDUCATIONAL TREATMENT AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS OR IN BOARDING HOMES, 1959

1. Blind	–
2. Partially Sighted	–
3. Deaf	–
4. Partially Deaf	6
5. Delicate	8
6. Physically Handicapped	15
7. Educationally Subnormal	50
8. Maladjusted	10
9. Epileptic	3
TOTAL	92

The numbers of handicapped children from the Authority's area on the registers of maintained and non-maintained special schools, independent schools, and boarded in homes was 453 on or about 22nd January, 1960, compared with 467 in January, 1959, and 480 in January, 1958.

The following are the figures for the various categories:—

NUMBERS OF HANDICAPPED CHILDREN AT SPECIAL SCHOOLS, ETC., JANUARY, 1960

	At Maintained Special Schools		*At non-Maintained Special Schools*	*At Independent Schools*		
	Day Pupils	*Boarding Pupils*	*Boarding Pupils*	*Boarding Pupils*	*Boarded in Homes*	*Total*
1. Blind	–	–	5	–	–	5
2. Partially Sighted	–	–	5	–	–	5
3. Deaf	23	–	3	–	–	26
4. Partially Deaf	18	–	2	–	–	20
5. Delicate	19	–	–	1	–	20
6. Physically Handicapped	44	1	7	16	–	68
7. Educationally Subnormal	281	4	2	1	–	288
8. Maladjusted	–	–	5	10	3	18
9. Epileptic	–	–	3	–	–	3
TOTALS	385	5	32	28	3	453

Twenty-five children were being educated under arrangements made under Section 56 of the Education Act, 1944, on or about 22nd January, 1960, as follows:—

NUMBER OF CHILDREN BEING EDUCATED UNDER SECTION 56, EDUCATION ACT, 1944, IN JANUARY, 1960

	In Hospitals	*In Other Groups*	*At Home*	*Total*
1. Blind	–	–	1	1
2. Partially Sighted	–	–	–	–
3. Deaf	–	–	–	–
4. Partially Deaf	–	–	–	–
5. Delicate	–	–	6	6
6. Physically Handicapped ...	8	–	7	15
7. Educationally Subnormal ...	–	–	–	–
8. Maladjusted	–	2	1	3
9. Epileptic	–	–	–	–
TOTALS ...	8	2	15	25

On or about 22nd January, 1960, 55 educationally subnormal children were awaiting places in day special schools and 1 partially deaf and 2 maladjusted children in boarding special schools. In the case of 43 of the educationally subnormal pupils their parents had refused consent to their admission to a day special school.

At the same date 20 children were on the registers of hospital special schools.

During 1959, 11 children were reported to the Local Health Authority under Section 57 (3) of the Education Act, 1944, as being incapable of receiving education at school, compared with 13 in 1958 and 30 in 1957, and 25 were reported under Section 57 (5) as requiring supervision after leaving school, compared with 26 in 1958 and 24 in 1957.

The 28 children on the registers of independent schools on or about the 22nd January, 1960, were at the following schools:—

NUMBERS OF CHILDREN AT INDEPENDENT SCHOOLS, JANUARY, 1960

School	*Number of children*	*Handicap*
1. Salesian School, Blaisdon Hall, Longhope, Glos.	1	Maladjusted
2. St. Hilliard's School Mickleton, Campden, Glos.	7	Maladjusted
3. Pitt House Junior School, ... Rocklands, Chudleigh, Devon	2	Maladjusted and Educationally Subnormal
4. Royal Alexandra and Albert School, Gatton Park, Reigate, Surrey	1	Maladjusted
5. Heathercombe Brake School, Manston, Newton Abbot, Devon	1	Delicate
6. Plymouth School for Spastic Children Trengweath, Hartley, Plymouth	16	Physically Handicapped (Spastic)

Cleanliness There was a considerable improvement in the cleanliness of the children during the year and only 420 individual children, viz. 1.3 per cent of the numbers of children on the registers of the Authority's schools at the beginning of the year, were found infested in some degree, compared with 2.2 per cent in both 1958 and 1957.

The numbers and percentages of individual children found infested in the various types of schools in 1959 were as follows:—

NUMBERS AND PERCENTAGES OF CHILDREN FOUND INFESTED, 1959

	Number on Registers	*Number found Infested*	*Percentage of numbers on Registers*
1. Primary Schools	19,696	311	1.6
2. Secondary Modern Schools ...	8,821	87	1.0
3. Selective Secondary Schools...	4,407	4	0.1
4. Special Schools	433	18	4.2
TOTALS ...	33,357	420	1.3

The improvement in the cleanliness of the children was undoubtedly due to the greater attention paid by the school nurses to the children. The nurses made 193,055 cleanliness inspections of children, compared with 190,459 in 1958 and 157,095 in 1957, and paid 2,133 visits to schools for this purpose.

Mrs. L. Pritchard, Superintendent School Nurse, reports as follows:—

"The school nurses carried out more cleanliness inspections and home visits than in the previous year, with the result that there was a marked improvement in the number of children found to be infested. The extra visits enabled the nurses to contact parents who always fail to attend school medical inspections or clinics and discuss with them the various prophylactics available and obtain consent for same. On the whole the children appeared to have maintained the improvement in their general appearance and are showing greater interest in personal hygiene."

Other Work of the School Nurses

The other work of the school nurses remained unaltered but they made more vision and hearing tests at schools and more visits to children's homes than in 1958. The following is a summary of their work.

Other Work of the School Nurses, 1959

1. Number of vision tests made at schools	29,787
2. Number of children referred from vision tests to School Medical Officers	476
3. Number of hearing tests made at schools	14,302
4. Number of children referred from hearing tests to School Medical Officers	84
5. Number of follow-up visits to homes of children	1,800
6. Number of treatments given at school clinics	44,946
7. Number of individual children treated at school clinics ...	9,051

The 1,800 follow-up visits by the nurses to the homes of the children were for the following reasons:—

	Number of visits
1. For uncleanliness	371
2. For special report on home conditions, family, etc., before appointments for special examinations as suspected educationally subnormal children	128
3. For non-attendance at clinic for audiometric tests	112
4. For defective vision and non-attendance at Eye Infirmary ...	327
5. For non-attendance at clinic for B.C.G. vaccination ...	190
6. For non-attendance at clinic for diphtheria immunisation ...	158
7. For non-attendance at clinic for poliomyelitis vaccination ...	11
8. For non-attendance at clinic for tetanus immunisation ...	89
9. For attendance *re* dental treatment	10
10. For attendance at Child Guidance Clinic	7
11. For attendance for Speech Therapy	23
12. For follow-up of scabies cases	25
13. For non-attendance at hospital out-patients	95
14. For infectious and contagious diseases	22
15. Miscellaneous	232
	1,800

Medical Treatment

The general arrangements for medical treatment remained unchanged and the numbers of cases dealt with by the School Health Service, and known to have been dealt with otherwise, are given in Table 3 at the end of this report.

The school clinic arrangements at the time of writing this report are as follows:—

School Clinic Arrangements

Clinic	*Medical Officers' Clinics*	*Nurses' Minor Ailment Treatment Clinics*	*Ultra Violet Light Clinic by appointment*	*Speech Therapy Clinics by appointment*
1. Central Clinic Rowe Street	Monday 2 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. Saturday 9.30 a.m.	Monday to Friday 3.30 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m.	Monday 9 a.m. Thursday 9 a.m.	Monday 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Tuesday 2 p.m. Wednesday 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Thursday 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Friday 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m.
2. Stonehouse Clinic 30 High Street Stonehouse	Tuesday 2 p.m.	Monday to Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	—
3. Devonport Clinic Outram Villa Albert Road Devonport	Thursday 2 p.m.	Monday to Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	—
4. North Prospect Clinic North Prospect School Swilly	Tuesday 2 p.m.	Monday to Friday 3.30 p.m. Saturday 9 a.m.	—	Monday 9 a.m. and 2 p.m. Wednesday 2 p.m. Thursday 2 p.m. Friday 2 p.m.
5. St. Budeaux Clinic Stirling Road St. Budeaux	Thursday 2 p.m.	Monday to Friday 3.30 p.m.	—	Tuesday 9 a.m. Friday 9 a.m.
6. Honicknowle Clinic Montacute Ave. Honicknowle	Tuesday 2 p.m.	Monday to Friday 3.30 p.m.	— —	Wednesday 9 a.m. Thursday 9 a.m.
7. Efford Clinic 121 Efford Road	Thursday 3.30 p.m.	Tuesday and Thursday 3.30 p.m.	—	—
8. Child Guidance Clinic Catherine Street	Children are seen by appointment. The Psychiatrists attend Tuesday 9 a.m. and 2 p.m.; Wednesday 2 p.m.; Friday 2 p.m.; Saturday 9 a.m. The Clinic is open whole-time, with a whole-time clerk in attendance.			

The Central Clinic and the Child Guidance Clinic are open throughout the year but the other clinics are closed during school holidays, apart from specially arranged clinic sessions.

A. Treatment of Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

Of the 712 cases of external diseases of the eyes given in Table 3A as known to have been dealt with in 1959, 345 were treated at the school clinics, this figure comparing with 322 in 1958. The remaining 367 cases were treated at the Plymouth Royal Eye Infirmary.

The 3,311 errors of refraction dealt with comprise 1,677 cases seen at the Eye Infirmary and 1,634 by opticians under the Supplementary Ophthalmic Services scheme. The total compares with 3,582 errors of refraction dealt with in 1958. The School Medical Officers referred 473 of the cases to the Eye Infirmary in 1959, compared with 515 in 1958.

Of the 2,826 pupils for whom glasses were prescribed, 1,267 were seen at the Eye Infirmary and 1,559 by opticians. The total compares with 2,732 in 1958.

As mentioned in the annual report for 1958, the arrangements for the repair and replacement of school children's glasses to be dealt with by the Eye Infirmary came into force on the 1st May, 1959. These arrangements have worked satisfactorily.

Since the school ophthalmic clinic was transferred to the Eye Infirmary in 1948 there has been delay before new cases referred for refraction were seen, but in 1958 and 1959 the delay increased and by November, 1959, it was as long as five months. The question of additional refraction sessions at the Eye Infirmary was raised with the Regional Hospital Board in 1958 and after considerable correspondence we were informed by the Board, in February, 1960, that the Ministry of Health had agreed to the appointment of an assistant ophthalmologist, additional to the existing consultants, who would spend seven sessions a week at the Eye Infirmary. It is hoped that this will result in due course, and when the children now on the waiting list have been seen, in children being seen within a short time of referral.

B. Treatment of Diseases and Defects of the Ear, Nose and Throat.

The School Medical Officers referred 125 children to the Consultant Ear, Nose and Throat Surgeons in 1959, compared with 122 in 1958, many of the children being referred for defective hearing and/or chronic otitis media.

Eleven children were known to have had operative treatment for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis in 1959, compared with 33 in 1958 and 65 in 1957. Of the 193 children given in Table 3B as being known to have received other forms of treatment, 187 were treated at the school clinics.

A report by Dr. Trethowan, School Medical Officer, regarding the results of operative treatment in children with defective hearing, is given in the section above on defective hearing.

Hearing aids were issued to 11 children in 1959, compared with 16 in 1958 and 4 in 1957.

C. Treatment of Orthopaedic and Postural Defects.

A total of 34 children was referred to the Consultant Orthopaedic Surgeons by the School Medical Officers, compared with 33 in 1958 and 30 in 1957. As in previous years only definite orthopaedic cases and postural cases not responding to remedial exercises at school and at home were referred.

No information is available of the number of children treated at hospital clinics and out-patient departments but 89 children were treated at school for postural defects.

D. Treatment of Diseases of the Skin (excluding uncleanliness)

The School Medical Officers referred 27 children to the Consultant Dermatologist, compared with 28 in 1958 and 13 in 1957.

All the 951 diseases of the skin given in Table 3D were treated at the school clinics, the number comparing with 1,039 in 1958 and 880 in 1957.

As in the past few years no definite cases of ringworm of the scalp were found but several suspected cases were examined at the school clinic under the Wood's glass. Less cases of ringworm of the body were seen than in 1958, viz. 28, compared with 44 in 1958.

The number of cases of scabies treated, viz. 44, compares with 45 in 1958, but 102 cases of impetigo were treated compared with 78 in 1958.

Other skin diseases treated were 777, compared with 872 in 1958.

E. Treatment of Other Defects.

A total of 19 children was referred by the School Medical Officers to the Consultant Paediatrician, compared with 15 in 1958 and 22 in 1957. 24 children were referred to the Consultant General Surgeons, compared with 20 in 1958 and 24 in 1957. 17 children were referred to the Hospital Physiotherapy Department by the School Medical Officers for instruction in breathing exercises, tipping and percussion, compared with 19 in 1958 and 13 in 1957, and 127 children were referred by Hospital Consultants.

All the 8,872 children given in Table 3G as treated for minor ailments were treated at the school clinics, the number comparing with 7,960 in 1958 and 8,082 in 1957. The number of 179 individual children given Ultra Violet Light treatment at the school clinic compared with 227 in 1958 and 179 in 1957.

F. Child Guidance Treatment.

The number of children treated at the Child Guidance Clinic was 164, compared with 155 in 1958 and 185 in 1957.

Dr. J. M. Gilroy, Clinical Director of the Child Guidance, reports as follows on the work of the clinic during 1959:—

CHILD GUIDANCE CLINIC

"The following tables include the figures for 1959 as well as, in certain instances, the figures of other years for comparison. 'Reasons for Referral' are those given by the referring agents as the primary reasons for seeking advice and in this connection it will be noted that some disturbance of behaviour is the most frequent reason for referral in this Clinical Area, even when delinquency and truanting are listed as separate categories. The age distribution of our patients follows approximately the same pattern as in the two previous years.

TABLE 1

	At 31.12.59	*At 31.12.58*	*At 31.12.57*	*At 31.12.56*
(*a*) On treatment waiting list	25	23	28	36
(*b*) On Diagnostic waiting list	65	49	52	38
	Year 1959	*Year 1958*	*Year 1957*	*Year 1956*
(*c*) New Referrals	284	250	255	267
(*d*) Cases given full clinical investigation	172	154	174	226
(*e*) Individual treatment interviews	882	887	785	1,176
(*f*) Clinical interviews by Psychologist	278	290	377	396
(*g*) Visits by Psychiatric Social Workers	386	143	33	74
(*h*) Cases closed	74	64	77	108
(*i*) Cases undergoing Social Supervision	95	90	78	75

TABLE 2

Sources of Referral

	1959	*1957*
Family doctors	113	91
School Medical Officers ...	73	59
Juvenile Court and Probation Officers ...	33	29
Other Consultants ...	17	22
Head Teachers	17	25
Children's Officers ...	6	11
Director of Education ...	3	1
Parents	13	15
M. & C. W. Dept. ...	2	1
Miscellaneous	7	1
TOTAL ...	284	255

TABLE 3

Reasons for Referral

	1959	*1957*
Behaviour disorders ...	152	116
Anxiety (various manifestations) ...	32	27
Enuresis	29	25
Educational Problems ...	31	21
Delinquency	22	25
Encopresis	7	3
Truanting	5	12
Hysteria	4	10
Mental Deficiency ...	–	5
Miscellaneous	2	11
TOTAL ...	284	255

TABLE 4—AGE DISTRIBUTION

Year	*Under 5 years*	*5 to 7 years*	*7 to 9 years*	*9 to 11 years*	*11 to 13 years*	*13 to 15 years*	*Over 15 years*	*Total*
1959	7	34	48	56	65	61	13	284
1958	14	22	39	56	68	37	14	250
1956	13	35	47	60	54	38	20	267

Examination of the figures for 1959 shows that this year has reproduced in most respects the same pattern as in recent years. The total referral has not varied very much over the past four years; family doctors and school medical officers are, as usual, the main sources of referral; so also the reasons for referral, as described by the referring agents, occur in the same proportions.

The average age on referral tends to be high so that, out of a total of 284 children referred in 1959, no less than 226 were aged 7 years or more, and only 7 patients were under 5 years old. In this connection it will be noted that the Maternity and Child Welfare Department rarely refers any patient to the Child Guidance Clinic. It must be said at the same time that we are not in a position to encourage an increase of referrals because throughout the year we were never able to provide more than eight doctor sessions per week. We can thus only deal with the more urgent and grosser problems, and we are very conscious of the fact that the service we provide is insufficiently therapeutic and that we are not making the contribution in the field of prevention of mental ill health that we should be making.

Increased professional time and adequate premises in which to work will have to be provided, if the service for children is to play its proper part in this area in promoting the mental health of the community."

G. Speech Therapy.

Miss M. Wilcocks and Miss I. Powling, the Authority's Speech Therapists, report as follows on the work of the Speech Therapy Clinics in 1959:—

"The number of children treated by the Speech Therapists was 222, compared with 168 in 1958 and 158 in 1957.

Mrs. Anne Weston continued single-handed as a whole-time speech therapist until June, 1959, when she resigned in order to have a baby. The number of children then on the waiting list was 87 and it was obvious from this that Plymouth was in need of two whole-time speech therapists.

In September Miss Wilcocks and Miss Powling were appointed, the result being that children who had been on the waiting list for 9–12 months were at last able to attend for treatment.

Ten clinical sessions a week have been held at the Central Clinic, three at Honicknowle, four at North Prospect and one at St. Budeaux. The speech therapist also visited Mount Tamar Special E.S.N. School one afternoon a week, and two children were treated at Hartley House School for the Deaf for speech defects other than those caused by a hearing loss.

With two whole-time speech therapists it has been possible to make a weekly visit to schools in order to pick out children in need of speech therapy, and to discuss with the teachers the progress of others. This personal contact is very valuable to our work. Visits have been made to Trengweath School for Cerebral Palsied Children and to the Child Guidance Clinic.

The most regular attendance has been at the Central Clinic. We find that during the school holidays attendance is most erratic at all the clinics.

Children Treated by the Speech Therapists, 1959

	Discharged cured	*Discharged improved*	*Defaulted*	*Under treatment*	*Totals*
Dyslalia	31	5	3	67	106
Stammers	12	4	1	36	53
Sigmatisms	6	1	1	27	35
Cleft Palate	2	1	–	5	8
Dysarthria	–	3	–	4	7
Developmental Aphasia	–	–	–	1	1
Indistinct Speech ...	4	2	–	3	9
Dysphonia	–	–	–	1	1
Alalia	–	1	–	1	2
Totals	55	17	5	145	222

Dental Inspection and Treatment

The following is the report of Mr. R. M. Maynard, Principal School Dental Officer:

DENTAL ANNUAL REPORT, 1959

"*Staff.* In March, 1959, Mr. Middleton resigned to take up a senior post in Chester and was replaced by Mr. Ellis, temporarily on his transit from one colonial job to another, the latter resigning after the end of the year to go to St. Helena. Advertisement so far having failed to produce a replacement, it would appear likely that there will be a clinic understaffed in 1960. This problem has been partly offset by the services of Mrs. Carter, and later Mr. Peirson, working as part-timers, so that the whole-time dentist equivalent for the year was 4.31, there being four whole-timers and the balance made up of the work of five part-timers.

Inspections. All the schools were inspected during the year, the school population at the beginning of the year being 33,357 and the actual number inspected 32,831. Of these 15,370 were found to require treatment and 12,363 were referred, of whom 5,872 accepted treatment. Inspections produce a quandary: the Ministry expects every child to be inspected each year, and the Local Authority expects forms of consent to dental treatment for completion by parents to be given to all pupils found at the dental inspections to require treatment. In the event of shortage of staff remaining with us, it may become necessary, at a clinic behind with work, to recommend children requiring treatment to contact a private practitioner.

Treatment. A total of 8,798 fillings was inserted in 7,590 teeth, or a ratio of 1:12, and 1,818 treatment sessions were worked, giving a filling per session of 4.8. There were 189 gas sessions, at which 2,832 administrations of gas were made, or 15 cases per session. The ratio of permanent teeth filled to permanent teeth extracted was 3:6.

Evening Sessions. With Mr. Middleton's departure the number fell to a total of 49 for the year, as only one officer wished to work after official hours.

Dental Education. During the year the Director of Education very kindly drew the attention of head teachers to the availability of the dental films we had recommended. Also the series of posters 'Their teeth really matter' have been put up in a number of schools.

A great deal more could be done in preventing dental disease by dental education, and fluoridation of the water supply, which would offset the shortage of dental surgeons.

1959 has seen the establishment of a school for the training of dental ancillaries. There is one type of ancillary who would undoubtedly be of the greatest value, and that is a trained health officer to go round the country giving demonstrations and showing films, on the lines of the Braintree experiment. If such appointments were made by the Ministry of Health, or Education, to their own staffs, we might get some progress in reasonable time, whereas if innumerable skirmishes have to be fought in each town and county office the solution of the education problem will be long postponed, and the dentists will be left further and further behind in the race to keep up with the decay which the sweet and cake merchants leave in their train.

Surgeries. In August, 1959, the dental clinic in Beaumont House was closed, as there was not the room in the building to provide the waiting room and recovery room recommended by the Ministry, and a new clinic was opened at Crownhill on the north of the city at the road hub serving the new housing estates which have sprung up there since the war.

The equipment of all clinics has been improved to bring this in line with the recommendations of Miss Knowles of the Ministry of Health. All surgeries now have either units, or servitors, and a Borden airoter has been installed in one surgery and all other surgeries will shortly be similarly equipped.

Orthodontics. As will be seen from the table of dental returns, the 1959 varies little from the 1958 return, the 52 completed cases being only a small percentage of the school children's mouths in Plymouth, which show crowded and irregular teeth, where dental decay or gum conditions in later life are more likely. Although not strictly part of the 1959 report, the Regional Hospital Board has now agreed to the appointment of a Consultant Orthodontist, and Plymouth at long last will begin to get adequate treatment in this very important field."

Mass Radiography

There were no changes in the arrangements for the annual X-ray of chests of staff, or for X-raying of chests of children in their last year at school.

The numbers of reports on school children received from the Plymouth Mass Radiography Unit during 1959 were as follows:—

MASS RADIOGRAPHY OF LEAVERS, 1959

1.	Children with satisfactory miniature films	2,221
2.	Children recalled for full-sized films and reported satisfactory ...	22
3.	Children recalled for full-sized films and clinically investigated ...	13
	TOTAL ...	2,256

The total compares with 2,305 in 1958 and 1,918 in 1957.

B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

The arrangements for the B.C.G. vaccination of Leavers were unchanged and it was offered to all children in the city born in 1945 who were in attendance at schools in the city, including all the Independent Schools.

B.C.G. VACCINATION OF LEAVERS, 1959

1.	Percentage accepting of those eligible	64.1
2.	Number given preliminary Mantoux test	1,889
3.	Number found Mantoux positive and not vaccinated	177
4.	Percentage Mantoux positive	9.4
5.	Number vaccinated with B.C.G.	1,712

The percentage of 64.1 per cent accepting of those eligible compares with 60.4 per cent in 1958 and 66.0 per cent in 1957, and the number of 1,712 vaccinated with 1,718 in 1958 and 1,496 in 1957.

The percentage of 9.4 per cent primary positives on Mantoux testing compares with 12.2 per cent in 1958, 13.0 per cent in 1957 and 20.7 per cent in 1955 and indicates a reduction to less than half in the number of children who had been infected by tuberculosis by the age of 13 plus to 14 plus years since the B.C.G. vaccination scheme was commenced towards the end of 1954.

Immunisation against Diphtheria

The complete figures for immunisation against diphtheria are given in the Immunisation and Vaccination section of the Medical Officer of Health's report and include the following figures for school children given full primary courses of immunisation, or reinforcing injections, at school clinics.

Diphtheria Immunisation at School Clinics, 1959

1.	Number of school children given full primary courses	267
2.	Number of school children given reinforcing doses	2,102

The number of applications received by the School Health Service for immunisation against diphtheria of school children was, as in 1958, higher than for several years before 1958, particularly for reinforcing injections. The number of 267 school children given full primary courses compares with 261 in 1958 and 256 in 1957, and the number of 2,102 school children given reinforcing injections compares with 2,157 in 1958 and 931 in 1957.

Immunisation against Tetanus

Since 1956 infants have been receiving a course of immunisation against diphtheria/tetanus/whooping cough, and since 1958 children who have received passive immunisation with A.T.S. have been offered active immunisation with tetanus toxoid.

In 1959 it was decided to offer active immunisation against tetanus to all school children taking gardening lessons at school and by the end of the year 629 school children had been given a full primary course of active immunisation against tetanus.

Infectious Diseases

The number of cases of notifiable infectious diseases in school children reported to the Medical Officer of Health during 1959 were as follows:—

Cases of Notifiable Infectious Diseases in School Children, 1959

Diphtheria	0
Dysentery	29
Erysipelas	0
Food Poisoning	9
Measles	1,899
Meningococcal infections ...	0
Poliomyelitis	3
Pneumonia	20
Scarlet Fever	197
Tuberculosis	14
Whooping Cough	16

There was no serious outbreak of any infectious diseases at any of the Authority's schools in 1959 but one school was visited specially during the year when several cases of scarlet fever occured.

Dysentery.

The number of 29 notified cases of dysentery compares with 13 in 1958 and during most weeks of the year a few cases of suspected dysentery or diarrhoea were reported from different schools. The largest numbers of such cases were reported in the autumn term and the highest total for any one week from the whole of the schools was 77 in December, 1959.

Measles.

An outbreak of measles commenced in February, when 115 cases were notified in school children. 133 more cases in school children were notified in March, 480 in April, 470 in May, 520 in June and 135 in July, after which the outbreak subsided.

Scarlet Fever.

Scarlet fever was more prevalent than in 1958, commencing in October when 36 cases were notified in school children; 46 more cases in school children were reported in November and 38 in December. The total of 197 cases in school children in 1959 compares with 40 in 1958.

Coughs and Colds.

The usual winter peak of coughs and colds occurred in the third week of February, when 4,289 children were absent from the Authority's schools for more than one day on this account. This compares with a peak of 2,013 in 1958.

Tuberculosis.

The number of 14 cases of tuberculosis in school children notified in 1959 was the same as in 1958 and compares with 22 in 1957 and 39 in 1956.

Although the number of notified cases of tuberculosis was only 14, investigations were undertaken at three schools during the year, viz. at one Independent Grammar School for Girls, at one of the Authority's Grammar schools for Girls and at the Authority's Secondary Technical School for Boys.

At the Independent Grammar School for Girls, one girl, who was found to be Mantoux Positive when tested for suitability for vaccination with B.C.G., was found to have active tuberculous infiltration in both upper lobes on referral to the Chest Clinic. The parents of all the 174 children who were thought to have possibly

had some contact with her were informed and offered skin tests or X-ray of chests as appropriate for their children and all the staff offered X-ray of chests. The children newly found to be Mantoux Positive, those previously known to be positive and all who had previously had B.C.G. were X-rayed, but no other cases were found and none have occurred since then. It was subsequently ascertained that the girl's father, who was away from home at the time she was found to have active tuberculosis, had a small cavitating lesion in his right upper lobe and was sputum positive.

At the Authority's Grammar School for Girls a number of cases of active tuberculosis had occurred in 1954 and 1955, when all the staff and pupils had been X-rayed on several occasions. No further cases occurred until December, 1958, when one girl was found to have active tuberculosis. Arrangements were made for X-ray of chest of all staff and all children born in 1944 and earlier who had not just been X-rayed as Leavers in their last year of school life, and the parents of all children born in 1945 and later were offered skin tests. Of the latter, 233 were Mantoux Negative, 23 Mantoux Positive and 16 were not tested for various reasons. The positives and those not tested were referred for X-ray. No further cases of active tuberculosis were found and there have been none since.

At the Authority's Technical Secondary School for Boys one case of active tuberculosis had occurred in 1957, when the boy's form contacts had been Mantoux tested and the positive reactors X-rayed and no further cases found. In December, 1958, a further case of active tuberculosis was found in a boy attending the Chest Clinic and three further cases in boys who attended the Mass Radiography Unit for routine X-ray of chest as school leavers. The school staff and all boys born in 1944 and earlier who had not just been X-rayed were offered X-ray of chest, and all boys born in 1945 and later offered skin tests. Of the latter, 53 were Mantoux negative and 9 positive. The positive were X-rayed but no other active cases were found among either the staff or the pupils and none has occurred since.

Maker Camp

The school camp was in use, as in previous years, for the whole of the Summer Term and Summer vacation, with organised parties of children from the Authority's secondary schools with their teachers during the term and organised parties from other Education Authorities during the vacation.

During the term a total of 2,804 children and 164 staff were in residence for a week and during the vacation 321 children and 45 staff for 2 weeks. The combined total of 3,125 children attending compares with 3,152 in 1958 and 3,373 in 1957.

The medical and nursing arrangements were the same as previously, with one of the school nurses in residence for the whole period and the nurses attending camp in turn. The nurses gave 2,169 treatments for minor ailments during the period, compared with 2,307 in 1958 and 1,446 in 1957.

Mrs. L. Pritchard, Superintendent School Nurse, reports as follows:—

"Further improvements have been carried out at the camp and additional furniture, new beds and blankets, etc., provided.

The camp was very successful and the children appeared to have benefited from their stay there and thoroughly enjoyed the great improvement in the food and the excellent weather. In spite of the very dry weather the water supply was maintained."

Children's Homes

Dr. T. Forrest, School Medical Officer, reports as follows:—

"*Parklands.*

The arrangements for the medical supervision of the children, were continued in 1959 as in previous years. Children admitted and discharged were examined, and periodic visits were made to see all the children. The average length of stay for a child was eighty days. Altogether one hundred visits were made, and 134 new admissions were seen. Many cases were found to have infestation of the head (21) or minor ailments requiring treatment. In addition five refraction, three dental and three other appointments were made as a result of these examinations.

Remand Home.

Fifty-one new admissions to the Remand Home were examined, of whom seven were found to be infested. Two cases of pregnancy were accommodated and supervised. Twelve girls were referred for psychiatric reports, and twelve for further medical investigation, as a result of which three were admitted for treatment in hospital.

The general health in both departments of Parklands has been excellent, no epidemics have occurred, and the children are happy and well fed. In Parklands, as in the other homes, an effort is made to maintain a high level of protection by Immunisation and Vaccination procedures.

Springhill, Lancaster Gardens and Ringmore Way.

Nine visits were made to each of these Homes by a Medical Officer, and the health of the children was found generally to be satisfactory. Six special appointments resulted from these visits, and included one previously undiagnosed case of congenital heart defect for which special advice was required. The hygienic conditions were satisfactory.

Plymleigh Boarding Home.

Monthly visits were made to Plymleigh, and the health of the boys there found to be, on the whole, very good. Poliomyelitis vaccination has received particular attention, as well as Diphtheria immunisation. The premises were periodically inspected and new works in the kitchen and washroom are in hand."

School Meals and Milk

The inspections by the School Medical Officers of the dining accommodation at schools, the dining utensils, school kitchens, sculleries, kitchen equipment and the school dinners, which were commenced in April, 1958, were continued, as also were the annual medical inspections and X-rays of chest of the School Meals Service staff and Widal testing of all new entrants to that staff.

Dinners.

The percentage of children taking dinners at school, which had gradually declined from 26.7 per cent in 1955 to 22.1 per cent in 1958, rose to 28.3 per cent in 1959, when the figures were taken on a day about the end of September, a similar date as for previous years.

The dinners cooked and served on the school premises were almost invariably reported by the School Medical Officers to be satisfactory. An improvement was reported since 1958 in some of the dinners transported to schools in containers but they were not all considered entirely satisfactory, some still being reported as not very palatable and others as unimaginative or monotonous, and varying in quality on different days.

It seems unlikely that dinners transported in containers can always reach the standard of those cooked and served on the premises in regard to palatability, particularly in view of the length of time they have to spend in the containers in some instances, but there seems to be no real reason why they should be monotonous in some cases. The only satisfactory solution is, of course, for all dinners to be cooked and served on the school premises where they can be just ready for serving at the time required and where the head teacher can be in personal touch with the cooks and discuss the dinners with them.

Milk.

The percentage of children taking milk at school was 85.1 per cent on the day when the figures were taken for children having dinners at school. This compares with 84.9 per cent in 1958 and 80.4 per cent in 1957.

Dining accommodation, kitchens and equipment.

In general the dining accommodation, kitchens and equipment were reported as satisfactory, but at some schools the dining rooms were used also as classrooms and at others the meals were served in the school halls which were also used for assembly, physical education and games, etc. In a few cases meals were served in the ordinary classrooms.

Redecoration was required in some of the kitchens, where in several cases excessive condensation was noted.

School Meals Staff.

All new entrants to the School Meals Service staff were medically inspected by the School Medical Officers at the school clinics and given a Widal test and X-ray of chest, and all existing staff re-inspected by the School Medical Officers and X-rayed. A total of 110 new entrants was inspected, compared with 67 in 1958, and 409 re-inspected compared with 405 in 1958.

The individual members of the staff were interviewed at their schools by the School Medical Officers and questioned on their knowledge of hygienic precautions and preparation and serving of the dinners.

Candidates for Teacher's Training Colleges, and Teachers

The number of candidates for entry to teacher's training colleges examined by the School Medical Officers was 99, compared with 64 in 1958 and 98 in 1957, and the number of entrants to the teaching profession examined was 22, compared with 21 in 1958 and 12 in 1957.

TABLE 1A.—PERIODIC MEDICAL INSPECTIONS

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth) (1)	*No. of Pupils Inspected* (2)	*Physical Condition of Pupils Inspected*			
		Satisfactory		*Unsatisfactory*	
		No.	*% of Col. 2*	*No.*	*% of Col. 2*
		(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)
1955 and later	71	71	100	–	–
1954	1,798	1,795	99.83	3	0.16
1953	1,191	1,186	99.58	5	0.41
1952	120	120	100	–	–
1951	208	208	100	–	–
1950	40	40	100	–	–
1949	2,820	2,820	100	–	–
1948	46	46	100	–	–
1947	29	29	100	–	–
1946	1,628	1,625	99.8	3	0.18
1945	1,662	1,660	99.87	2	0.12
1944 and earlier ...	1,677	1,677	100	–	–
Pupils at Special Schools	313	312	99.67	1	0.31
TOTAL ...	11,603	11,589	99.87	14	0.12

Table 1B.—Pupils found to require Treatment at Periodic Medical Inspections

Age Groups Inspected (By year of birth) (1)	*For defective vision (excluding squint)* (2)	*For any of the other conditions recorded in Part II* (3)	*Total individual pupils* (4)
1955 and later	1	5	6
1954	56	295	326
1953	49	233	254
1952	11	21	29
1951	16	37	43
1950	2	6	8
1949	291	464	672
1948	8	12	18
1947	5	3	8
1946	192	285	449
1945	248	165	367
1944 and earlier	239	223	418
Pupils at Special Schools ...	46	79	102
TOTAL ...	1,164	1,828	2,700

Table 1C.—Other Inspections

Number of Special Inspections	5,021
Number of Re-inspections	4,394
TOTAL	9,415

Table 1D.—Infestation with Vermin

(*a*)	Total number of individual examinations of pupils in schools by school nurses or other authorised persons	193,055
(*b*)	Total number of individual pupils found to be infested ...	420
(*c*)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing notices were issued (Section 54 (2) Education Act, 1944) ...	Nil
(*d*)	Number of individual pupils in respect of whom cleansing orders were issued (Section 54 (3) Education Act, 1944) ...	Nil

NUMBER OF NEW DEFECTS REQUIRING TREATMENT, 1959

Defect Code No.	Defect or Disease	ENTRANTS			7+ to 8+ years			9+ to 10+ years			11+ to 12+ years			LEAVERS			Pupils at SPECIAL SCHOOL		
		Total Defects R.T.	New Defects Only		Total Defects R.T.	New Defects Only		Total Defects R.T.	New Defects Only		Total Defects R.T.	New Defects Only		Total Defects R.T.	New Defects Only		Total Defects R.T.	New Defects Only	
		Old and New	U.T.	Not U.T.	Old and New	U.T.	Not U.T.	Old and New	U.T.	Not U.T.	Old and New	U.T.	Not U.T.	Old and New	U.T.	Not U.T.	Old and New	U.T.	Not U.T.
4	Skin	85	2	83	10	1	5	69	9	16	47	4	16	72	2	17	8	–	–
5	Eyes—																		
	(*a*) Vision ...	117	3	114	18	1	–	299	12	31	197	16	14	487	15	23	46	–	5
	(*b*) Squint ...	96	3	93	8	1	–	78	–	–	29	–	1	64	–	–	5	–	–
	(*c*) Other ...	18	–	18	2	–	1	40	5	18	27	2	10	13	–	6	5	–	–
6	Ears—																		
	(*a*) Hearing ...	7	–	7	–	–	–	8	–	–	2	–	1	6	–	1	2	–	–
	(*b*) Otitis Media	18	4	14	1	–	1	13	–	1	13	–	4	19	–	4	5	–	–
	(*c*) Other ...	8	–	8	–	–	–	9	2	3	3	–	1	17	1	5	1	–	2
7	Nose and Throat ...	172	2	170	8	–	5	73	3	12	35	4	9	24	–	4	6	–	1
8	Speech	30	–	30	2	–	1	8	1	1	2	–	–	9	–	–	7	–	1
9	Lymphatic Glands	2	–	2	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–
10	Heart	3	–	3	–	–	–	1	–	–	3	–	–	4	–	1	1	–	–
11	Lungs	47	5	42	3	–	–	25	1	3	11	2	–	19	–	1	3	–	–
12	Developmental ...																		
	(*a*) Hernia ...	2	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	–	2	–	–	3	–	1	–	–	–
	(*b*) Other ...	3	–	3	–	–	–	9	–	–	6	–	–	21	–	2	–	–	–
13	Orthopaedic—																		
	(*a*) Posture ...	10	–	10	4	1	2	50	4	23	49	–	26	35	1	13	–	–	–
	(*b*) Feet ...	46	2	44	3	–	2	38	2	11	26	–	12	21	–	8	1	–	–
	(*c*) Other ...	16	1	15	2	–	–	29	1	1	20	1	3	26	1	4	14	–	1
14	Nervous System—																		
	(*a*) Epilepsy ...	9	–	9	–	–	–	7	–	–	6	–	–	7	–	1	10	–	–
	(*b*) Other ...	1	–	1	–	–	–	2	–	–	4	–	–	1	–	1	2	–	–
15	Psychological—																		
	(*a*) Development	2	–	2	–	–	–	2	–	–	–	–	–	1	–	–	–	–	–
	(*b*) Stability ...	14	1	13	–	–	–	19	1	1	5	–	–	9	–	1	5	–	–
16	Abdomen	24	1	23	–	–	–	18	2	1	8	–	3	9	–	–	–	–	–
17	Other	23	–	23	4	–	1	46	2	9	33	–	9	41	–	10	–	–	–
	Total Defects ...	753	24	729	65	4	18	844	45	131	528	29	109	908	20	103	122	–	10

R.T.=Requiring Treatment. U.T.=Under Treatment. Not U.T.=Not under Treatment

TABLE 2A – PERIODIC INSPECTIONS

Defect Code No. (1)	Defect or Disease (2)	Periodic Inspections							
		Entrants		Leavers		Others		Total	
		(T) (3)	(O) (4)	(T) (5)	(O) (6)	(T) (7)	(O) (8)	(T) (9)	(O) (10)
4	Skin	85	35	72	12	134	47	291	94
5	Eyes—								
	(a) Vision	117	153	487	90	560	137	1164	380
	(b) Squint	96	21	64	13	120	26	280	60
	(c) Other	18	9	13	6	74	43	105	58
6	Ears—								
	(a) Hearing	7	71	6	26	12	79	25	176
	(b) Otitis Media ...	18	31	19	21	32	31	69	83
	(c) Other	8	10	17	5	13	6	38	21
7	Nose and Throat ...	172	174	24	8	122	94	318	276
8	Speech	30	45	9	5	19	40	58	90
9	Lymphatic Glands ...	2	32	–	2	2	18	4	52
10	Heart	3	32	4	30	5	47	12	109
11	Lungs	47	63	19	60	42	97	108	220
12	Developmental—								
	(a) Hernia	2	13	3	1	2	3	7	17
	(b) Other	3	33	21	19	15	81	39	133
13	Orthopaedic—								
	(a) Posture	10	16	35	12	103	20	148	48
	(b) Feet	46	44	21	13	68	22	135	79
	(c) Other	16	41	26	24	65	59	107	124
14	Nervous System—								
	(a) Epilepsy	9	3	7	4	23	3	39	10
	(b) Other	1	1	1	5	8	15	10	21
15	Psychological—								
	(a) Development ...	2	11	1	3	2	231	5	245
	(b) Stability	14	57	9	14	29	54	52	125
16	Abdomen	24	17	9	4	26	20	59	41
17	Other	23	32	41	27	83	49	147	108

(T) = Requiring Treatment. (O) = Requiring Observation.

Table 2B.—Special Inspections

Defect Code No. (1)	*Defect or Disease* (2)	*Special Inspections* *Pupils requiring Treatment* (3)	*Pupils requiring Observation* (4)
4.	Skin	579	28
5.	Eyes—		
	(*a*) Vision	415	69
	(*b*) Squint	24	5
	(*c*) Other	152	6
6.	Ears—		
	(*a*) Hearing	61	99
	(*b*) Otitis Media	63	7
	(*c*) Other	69	7
7.	Nose and Throat	125	11
8.	Speech	74	12
9.	Lymphatic Glands	1	3
10.	Heart	—	7
11.	Lungs	37	7
12.	Developmental—		
	(*a*) Hernia	2	—
	(*b*) Other	3	2
13.	Orthopaedic—		
	(*a*) Posture	10	—
	(*b*) Feet	10	—
	(*c*) Other	29	11
14.	Nervous System—		
	(*a*) Epilepsy	5	—
	(*b*) Other	4	—
15.	Psychological—		
	(*a*) Development	1	—
	(*b*) Stability	32	4
16.	Abdomen	—	—
17.	Other	661	46

Table 3A.—Eye Diseases, Defective Vision and Squint

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
External and other, excluding errors of refraction and squint	712
Errors of refraction (including squint)	3,311
Total	4,023
Number of pupils for whom spectacles were prescribed	2,826

Table 3B.—Diseases and Defects of Ear, Nose and Throat

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
Received operative treatment—	
(*a*) for diseases of the ear	—
(*b*) for adenoids and chronic tonsillitis	11
(*c*) for other nose and throat conditions	—
Received other forms of treatment	193
TOTAL	204
Total number of pupils in schools who are known to have been provided with hearing aids—	
(*a*) in 1959	11
(*b*) in previous years	38

Table 3C.—Orthopaedic and Postural Defects

	Number of cases known to have been treated
(*a*) Pupils treated at clinics or out-patients departments	—
(*b*) pupils treated at school for postural defects ...	89
TOTAL	89

Table 3D.—Diseases of the Skin

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Ringworm—	
(*a*) Scalp	—
(*b*) Body	28
Scabies	44
Impetigo	102
Other skin diseases	777
TOTAL	951

Table 3E.—Child Guidance Treatment

	Number of cases known to have been treated
Pupils treated at Child Guidance Clinics	164

Table 3F.—Speech Therapy

	Number of case known to have been treated
Pupils treated by speech therapists	222

Table 3G.—Other Treatment Given

	Number of cases known to have been dealt with
(*a*) Pupils with minor ailments	8,872
(*b*) Pupils who received convalescent treatment under School Health Service arrangements	—
(*c*) Pupils who received B.C.G. Vaccination	1,712
(*d*) Other than (*a*), (*b*) and (*c*) above. Please specify:	
Ultra Violet Light	179
Total—(*a*)–(*d*)	10,763

Table 4.—Dental Inspection and Treatment carried out by the Authority

(1)	Number of pupils inspected by the Authority's Dental Officers:		
	(*a*) At Periodic Inspections ... 30,362	Total (1)	32,959
	(*b*) As Specials 2,597		
(2)	Number found to require treatment		15,370
(3)	Number offered treatment		12,362
(4)	Number actually treated...		5,066
(5)	Number of attendances made by pupils for treatment, including those recorded at 11(*h*)		12,055
(6)	Half Days devoted to:		
	(*a*) Periodic (School) Inspection 285	Total (6)	2,292
	(*b*) Treatment 2,007		
(7)	Fillings:		
	(*a*) Permanent Teeth 8,288	Total (7)	8,798
	(*b*) Temporary Teeth 510		
(8)	Number of Teeth filled:		
	(*a*) Permanent Teeth 7,114	Total (8)	7,590
	(*b*) Temporary Teeth 476		
(9)	Extractions:		
	(*a*) Permanent Teeth 1,994	Total (9)	6,623
	(*b*) Temporary Teeth 4,629		
(10)	Administration of general anaesthetics for extraction... ...		2,832
(11)	Orthodontics:		
	(*a*) Cases commenced during the year		71
	(*b*) Cases carried forward from previous year		54
	(*c*) Cases completed during the year		52
	(*d*) Cases discontinued during the year		8
	(*e*) Pupils treated with appliances		73
	(*f*) Removable appliances fitted		59
	(*g*) Fixed appliances fitted		14
	(*h*) Total attendances		662
(12)	Number of pupils supplied with artificial teeth		41
(13)	Other operations:		
	(*a*) Permanent Teeth 3,067	Total (13)	3,464
	(*b*) Temporary Teeth 397		

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